

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or, GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For FEBRUARY, 1757.

To be continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

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| <p>I. Trial of the Hon. Admiral John Byng.
 II. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of C. Numisius and Sp. Ligustinus, on the Bill for the better Encouragement of Seamen.
 III. Siege of Fort St. Philip, concluded.
 IV. History of New Jersey.
 V. Account of Pensilvania.
 VI. Surprizing Case of Count de Thum.
 VII. Address to the Heads and Fellows of Colleges.
 VIII. Varieties in Flowers, how to produce.
 IX. Voltaire's Essay on the Jews.
 X. Battle between the Powers of Truth and Falshood.
 XI. Hints on the Brewery and Distillery.
 XII. Allum, in Bread, pernicious.
 XIII. Voyages of Scarmentado.
 XIV. Lord Orrery vindicated.
 XV. New Duty on Tea and Salt proposed.
 XVI. Proposal for the Repeal of the Game Laws.
 XVII. Receipts and Payments of the Foundling-Hospital.
 XVIII. Account of that Hospital.
 XIX. Of Trade and civil Liberty.
 XX. Ships taken on both Sides.
 XXI. POETRY: Elegy at the Con-</p> | <p>vent of Haut-Villers, and Ode to the Tiber, by William Whitehead, Esq; True and false Nobility; Prologue to the Author; Voltaire to the King of Prussia, French and English; one Turn more; the Conciliation, to Philomuse; for our Country, an Ode; Marriage, a Dialogue; a Whim; Grizle and Gripus; uncommon Epitaphs, a new Song, set to Musick, a Country Dance, &c. &c. &c.
 XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: List of Sheriffs; Account of Capt. Death; Court-Martial at Plymouth; Admiral West sails; Bounty to Seamen continued; Acts passed and King's Message; Survey of Dover Harbour; Cambridge Prize Subjects; Fires, Storms and Floods; Sunderland Subscription; Whales stranded; Advices from America, &c. &c. &c.
 XXIII. Account of Damien the Assassin.
 XXIV. Letters from Richlieu and Voltaire.
 XXV. Marriages and Births; Deaths; Promotions; Bankrupts.
 XXVI. Course of Exchange.
 XXVII. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
 XXVIII. Catalogue of Books.
 XXIX. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> |
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C O N T E N T S.

A bstract of the trial of the Hon. admiral John Byng 51—56	New duty on tea and salt proposed <i>ibid.</i>
Resolutions of the court-martial 52, 53, 54	Proposal for the repeal of the game laws 87
Their sentence and representation 55	State of the receipts and payments of the Foundling-hospital <i>ibid.</i>
Memorial of the admiral to his majesty <i>ib.</i>	Account of the hospital 81
Warrant for the execution of the sentence <i>ib.</i>	The charity rendered a general one <i>ibid.</i>
JOURNAL of the proceedings and DE- BATES in the Political CLUB, &c. continued 57—63	A list of the capital paintings in the ho- spital 82
SPEECH of L. Numisius, in the debate on the bill for the better encouragement of seamen 57—59	References to the plate <i>ibid.</i>
SPEECH of Sp. Ligustinus in reply 59—63	Extract from Mr. Hazeland's prize pam- phlet <i>ibid.</i>
Account of the siege of fort St. Philip concluded 63—71	List of ships taken on both sides 90
Dismal situation of the garrison 67	POETRY. A new song, set to musick 91
Ruinous condition of the fort 68	A new country dance <i>ibid.</i>
The fort stormed, but bravely defended 69	Elegy at the convent of Haut Villers 92
List of the killed and wounded at the siege 70	Ode to the Tiber <i>ibid.</i>
Abstract of the ammunition expended in the siege 71	True and false nobility 86
History of New-Jersey <i>ibid.</i>	Prologue to the Author 95
Exports and imports of that province 72	<i>Voltaire au roi de Prusse</i> 93
History of Pennsylvania 73	The same in English <i>ibid.</i>
Wise regulation <i>ibid.</i>	One turn more 94
Surprizing case of count de Thun 74	The Conciliation to Philomuse <i>ibid.</i>
Rise of his disorder <i>ibid.</i>	For our country, an ode <i>ibid.</i>
Method of cure 75	Marriage, a dialogue <i>ibid.</i>
Strange phenomenon thence arising <i>ibid.</i>	A whim 95
Conjectures thereon <i>ibid.</i>	Grizle and Gripus <i>ibid.</i>
Effects of the cure destroyed 76	Uncommon epitaphs <i>ibid.</i>
Address to the heads and fellows of col- leges <i>ibid.</i>	THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER 96
Extract from a charge of bishop Sprat 77	List of sheriffs for 1757 96, 104
How to produce variety in flowers <i>ibid.</i>	Account of the brave capt. Death 96
An essay on the Jews. By M. Voltaire 78	Captain of the Sheerness tried <i>ibid.</i>
Guebri, Banians and Jews, not extin- guished by dispersion <i>ibid.</i>	Admiral West fails 97
History of the Jewish conquests 79	Benefactions to the Marine Society <i>ibid.</i>
The Centinel, N ^o IV. <i>ibid.</i>	Gen. court of the South-Sea company <i>ib.</i>
Envy, malice, animosity, whence arising 80	Bounty to seamen prolonged <i>ibid.</i>
An interesting vision <i>ibid.</i>	Court of common-council <i>ibid.</i>
Engagement between the rival powers of Truth and Falshood 81	Acts passed <i>ibid.</i>
Hints on the brewery and distillery <i>ibid.</i>	King's message <i>ibid.</i>
Pernicious quality of allum in bread 82	Orders to clerks of publick offices <i>ibid.</i>
Apoplectical persons how restored <i>ibid.</i>	Survey of Dover harbour 98
Voyages of Scarmantado 83	Cambridge prize subjects <i>ibid.</i>
Severe satire on persecution <i>ibid.</i>	Fires 96, 97, 98
Misfortunes of poor Scarmantado 84	Floods and storms 98, 99
Reasoning of the Negroes <i>ibid.</i>	Generous subscription at Sunderland <i>ibid.</i>
Marriage of Scarmantado, and its conse- quence <i>ibid.</i>	Whale on shore at Aberdeen 99
A vindication of a passage of lord Orrery 85	Spanish hostilities at Honduras <i>ibid.</i>
And the passage rescued from the infidels <i>ibid.</i>	Advices from America <i>ibid.</i>
Thoughts on true and false nobility 86	Account of Damien the assassin <i>ibid.</i>
	Letters from Richlieu and Voltaire to Byng 100
	Monthly bill of mortality 101
	Marriages and births <i>ibid.</i>
	Deaths <i>ibid.</i>
	Ecclesiastical preferments 102
	Promotions civil and military <i>ibid.</i>
	Bankrupts <i>ibid.</i>
	Course of Exchange <i>ibid.</i>
	Catalogue of books 103, 104

The mathematical pieces from Bridgewater, the lines entitled Absence, and many other ingenious productions, in prose and verse, will be deferred no longer than our next, when Mr. Stephens's favour shall be duly regarded. We hope to be excused by our contributors for thus delaying their pieces, which, on account of the many necessary things that could not be deferred, we have been obliged to do, tho' we have, this month, given eight pages more than our usual quantity.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.


For **F E B R U A R Y, 1757.**

Abstract of the TRIAL of the Hon. Admiral JOHN BYNG, at a Court-Martial assembled on Board his Majesty's Ship St. George, in Portsmouth Harbour, Dec. 28, 1756.

P R E S E N T,

Tho. Smith, Esq; vice-admiral of the red,
Fr. Holburne, Esq; rear-adm. of the red,
Harry Norris, Esq; rear-adm. of the white,
Tho. Brodrick, Esq; rear-adm. of the blue.

Captains. Cha. Holmes, Wm. Boys,
John Simcoe, John Bentley, Peter Denis,
Francis Geary, John Moore, James B
Douglas, Hon. Augustus Keppel.

DMIRAL Byng being brought in, and the audience admitted, there were read, the order from the Admiralty board for the trial, as also his instructions, his letters, and several other papers, which it might be necessary to refer to in the trial; and then was read a paper delivered by him to admiral Smith, the president, desiring leave to have a person to take the minutes of the proceedings in short-hand; and also that he might have lieut. Edward Clarke to assist him in regulating his minutes; the former of which was granted, but the latter could not, because Mr. Clarke was to be examined as a witness by the judge advocate.

The court then adjourned till next morning, nine o'clock, when the examination of the witnesses began, which was continued *de die in diem*, Sundays excepted, until the 18th of January, when admiral Byng delivered in his defence, in writing, which was read, and that day his captain was re-examined: Next day the admiral delivered in a paper, in writing, whereby he declared, that as the court had left him very little that seemed necessary to explain farther by witnesses;
February, 1757.

and as it was impossible for him to digest and discuss the minutes in the short space of time since the close of the evidence, he should rely entirely upon the candour of the court, and give no farther trouble than to examine his secretary. Accord-

A ingly he was examined, and then the court began to read the evidence, as also the prisoner's defence, which was continued the two following days, when the court was shut up, as it continued to be until the 26th inclusive, during which time the following resolutions were agreed to, viz.

1. Unanimously. It does not appear, That any unnecessary delay was made by adm. Byng, in the proceedings of the squadron under his command, from the time of their sailing from St. Helens, on April 6, to the time of their arrival off C Minorca on the 19th of May.

2. Unanimously. It appears, That upon the fleet's getting sight of Minorca, on the morning of May 19, the admiral detached three frigates (the Phoenix, Chesterfield, and Dolphin) a-head, with orders to capt. Hervey of the Phoenix, to D endeavour to land a letter, from the admiral, to lieut. gen. Blakeney, and to make observations of what batteries or forts the enemy might be possessed of along the shore.

3. Unanimously. It appears, That those frigates were got a-head of the fleet and in shore, and the Phoenix close to the Lair of Mahon, and were endeavouring to execute those orders till they were called off, between 11 and 12 o'clock, by signal from the admiral, upon discovery of the French fleet in the south east quarter.

4. Unanimously. It appears, That the fleet stood towards the enemy the remaining part of the day, with calms and little winds, until they tacked in the evening.

G 2

5. Una-

5. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That the admiral proceeded properly, upon discovery of the French fleet, to stand towards them.

6. Unanimously. It appears, That major gen. Stuart, lord Effingham, and col. Cornwallis, with about 30 officers, and some recruits, amounting in the whole to about 100, belonging to the different regiments in garrison at St. Philip's, were on board ships of the Squadron.

12 Yeas, for all the officers.

3 for the general and field officers only.

7. The court are of opinion, That as so great a number of officers were on board the fleet, belonging to the garrison of St. Philip's, where they must necessarily be much wanted, the admiral ought to have put them on board one of the frigates he sent a-head, in order to have been landed, if found practicable; and if not landed before he saw the French fleet, he ought to have let the frigate have endeavoured to land them, notwithstanding he did see the enemy's fleet.

8. Unanimously. It appears, That from the time of first seeing the French fleet in the morning of May 19, till our fleet weathered the French, about noon of the 20th, the admiral took proper measures to gain and keep the wind of the enemy, and to form and close the line of battle.

9. Unanimously. It appears, That the van of our fleet upon the starboard tack, stretched beyond the rear of the enemy's fleet, and that our whole fleet then tacked all together, by signal; the enemy's fleet, lying at the same time to leeward, in a line of battle a-head, on the larboard tack, under their topsails, with their main topsails square.

10. Unanimously. It appears, That immediately after our fleet was about upon the larboard tack, our rear was considerably farther to windward of the enemy's rear, than our van was of their van.

11. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That when the British fleet on the starboard tack were stretched a-breast, or about the beam of the enemy's line, the admiral should have tacked the fleet all together, and immediately have conducted it on a direct course for the enemy; the van steering for the enemy's van, the rear for their rear, each ship for her opposite ship in the enemy's line, and under such a sail as might have enabled the worst sailing ship, under all her plain sail, to preserve her station.

12. Unanimously. It appears, That soon

after the fleet were upon the larboard tack, the admiral made signals for leading two points to starboard, which brought the wind upon or abaft the beam; and the ships continued that course, nearly a-head of each other, till the admiral made the signal for battle.

13. Unanimously. It appears, That the admiral made the signal for battle about 20 minutes past two o'clock.

14. Unanimously. It appears, That at the time the signal was made for battle, the French fleet was still lying to leeward, with their maintopsails square, as before-mentioned, and that our van was considerably nearer to their van than our rear was to their rear.

15. Unanimously. It appears, That upon the signal being made for battle, the ships of our van division bore down properly for the ships opposed to them in the enemy's line, and engaged them, till the five headmost ships of the enemy went away to leeward, out of gun-shot.

16. Unanimously. It appears, That the sternmost ship of our van division, the Intrepid, having hauled up, and engaged about ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, lost her foretopmast, a little before three o'clock.

17. Unanimously. It appears, That the Revenge, the headmost ship of the rear division, bore down (after the ships of the van bore down) for the ships opposed to her in the enemy's line, and that she brought up, upon the weather quarter of the Intrepid, upon the Intrepid's foretopmast going away; and that she quickly afterwards, upon the Intrepid's setting her foresail, bore down under the Intrepid's lee quarter, and brought up there.

18. Unanimously. It appears, That upon the signal being made for battle, and the van putting before the wind, the admiral in the Ramillies edged away some points, and the Trident and Princess Louisa thereby becoming to windward of him, the admiral thereupon hauled up his foresail, backed his mizentopsail, and endeavoured to back his maintopsail, to allow of their getting into their stations, and continued in that situation for five, six, or seven minutes.

19. Unanimously. It is the opinion of the court, That the admiral, after the signal was made for battle, separated the rear from the van division, and retarded the rear division of the British fleet from closing with and engaging the enemy, by his shortening sail, by hauling up his foresail, backing his mizentopsail, or attempting

tempting to back his maintop-sail, in order that the Trident and Princess Louisa might get a head again of the Ramillies.

20. Unanimously. It is the opinion of the court, That instead of shortening sail, he ought to have made the Trident's and Princess Louisa's signal to make more sail; and that he ought also to have set so much sail himself as would have enabled the Calloden (the worst sailing ship in his division) to have kept her station with all her plain sail set, in order to have got down with as much expedition as possible to the enemy, and thereby have properly supported the van division.

21. Unanimously. It appears, That the admiral, after shortening sail, as beforementioned, again set his foresail, and filled his topsails, and steered with the wind abaft the beam, a slanting course towards the enemy, under that sail, till about three o'clock, when the people in the Ramillies began to fire without orders, at too great a distance for engaging; but the fire continued by the admiral's directions.

22. Unanimously. It appears, That some little time before this firing began in the Ramillies, the Princess Louisa was seen from the Ramillies swung up in the wind, with her topsails shaking, and the Trident passing her to leeward, the Trident being then a little upon the weather bow of the Ramillies; and that the Revenge had been also seen to bring too under the Intrepid's lee quarter.

23. Unanimously. It appears, That when the firing had been continued a little while in the Ramillies, an alarm was given of a ship being close under her lee bow, imagined to be one of our ships, and which proved to be the Trident: That upon this alarm, the admiral immediately ordered the helm to be put a lee, the foresail hauled up, and the topsails to be backed, and firing to cease, till the men should see the French colours, and made the signal for the fleet to brace too, the rear to brace too first, in order that the ships astern might not run on board him, but to prevent this signal taking effect upon the ships ahead, he ordered it to be hauled down in a very few minutes, and caused the signal to be hoisted for the fleet to fill and stand on, the van to fill first.

24. Unanimously. It appears, That the Princess Louisa was also seen, about the same time, with her maintopmast shivering, or a-back, upon the weather bow of the Ramillies.

25. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that while the Ramillies was firing, and going down, the Trident, and ships im-

mediately, or a-head of the Ramillies, proved an impediment to the Ramillies continuing to go down.

26. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That the admiral acted wrong, in directing the firing of the Ramillies to be continued, before he had placed her at a proper distance from the enemy; as he thereby not only threw away shot uselessly, but occasioned a smoke which prevented his seeing the motions of the enemy, and the position of the ships immediately a-head of the Ramillies.

27. Unanimously. It appears, That shortly after the hauling up of the foresail and backing the topsails, all firing ceased on board the Ramillies.

28. Unanimously. It appears, That when the smoke cleared up, upon the Ramillies ceasing to fire, the center and rear of the French fleet filled their maintop-sails and set their foresails.

29. Unanimously. It appears, That the French centre and rear stood on, and as they came near the three then sternmost ships of our van gave them their fire; that some of their shot fell short, and some did the Defiance damage; and then the French edged away to join their own van to leeward.

30. Unanimously. It appears, That from the time the admiral first hauled up his foresail and backed his top sails to get clear of the Trident, to the time of his filling his topsails, and setting his foresail again, was about 20 minutes.

31. Unanimously. It appears, That about the time of the admiral's filling, he made the signal for the rear of the fleet to make more sail and close the line, caused the Princess Louisa, and Trident to be hauled to make sail into their stations, and then setting his main sail, jib, and staysails, passed to leeward of the Intrepid; ordered the Deptford to take the Intrepid's place in the line, and the Chesterfield to take care of the Intrepid, and standing on towards our van, joined them a little after five o'clock in the evening.

32. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That after the ships that had received any damage in the action, were as much refitted as circumstances would permit, the admiral ought to have returned with the Squadron off St. Philip's, and have endeavoured to open a communication with that castle, and to have used every means in his power for its relief, before he returned to Gibraltar.

33. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, That admiral Byng did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's castle, in the

the Island of Minorca, then besieged by the forces of the French king.

34. Unanimously. The court are of opinion, that adm. Byng, during the engagement between his majesty's fleet under his command and the fleet of the French king, on the 20th of May last, did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French king, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted.

35. Unanimously. It appears, by the evidence of lord Robert Bertie, lieut. col. Smith, capt. Gardiner, and by other officers of the ship who were near the person of the admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in the admiral during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage.

36. Unanimously. Resolved, That the admiral appears to fall under the following part of the 12th article of the articles of war, to wit, "or shall not do his utmost to take or destroy every ship which it shall be his duty to engage; and to assist and relieve all and every of his majesty's ships which it shall be his duty to assist and relieve."

Jan. 27. The court came to the following further resolution.

37. Unanimously. Resolved, As that article positively prescribes death, without any alternative left to the discretion of the court, under any variation of circumstances, that he be adjudged to be shot to death at such time and on board such ship as the lords commissioners of the admiralty shall direct: But as it appears by the evidence of lord Robert Bertie, lieut. col. Smith, capt. Gardiner, and other officers of the ship who were near the person of the admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in him during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage, and from other circumstances, the court do not believe that his misconduct arose either from cowardice or disaffection; and do therefore unanimously think it their duty most earnestly to recommend him as a proper object of mercy.

Then the sentence being drawn up and signed, was as follows:

The court, pursuant to an order from the lords commissioners of the admiralty to

vice admiral Smith, dated the 14th of December, 1756, proceeded to enquire into the conduct of the Hon. John Byng, admiral of the blue squadron of his majesty's fleet, and to try him upon a charge, that during the engagement between his majesty's fleet, under his command, and the fleet of the French king, on the 20th of May last, he did withdraw or keep back, and did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French king, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted; and for that he did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's castle, in his majesty's island of Minorca, then besieged by the forces of the French king, but acted contrary to, and in breach of his majesty's command: And having heard the evidence, and the prisoner's defence, and very maturely and thoroughly considered the same, they are unanimously of opinion, That he did not do his utmost to relieve St. Philip's castle, and also that, during the engagement between his majesty's fleet under his command, and the fleet of the French king, on the 20th of May last, he did not do his utmost to take, seize, and destroy the ships of the French king, which it was his duty to have engaged, and to assist such of his majesty's ships as were engaged in fight with the French ships, which it was his duty to have assisted; and do therefore unanimously agree, that he falls under part of the 12th article of an act of parliament of the 22d year of his present majesty, for amending, explaining and reducing into one act of parliament the laws relating to the government of his majesty's ships, vessels and forces by sea; and as that article positively prescribes death, without any alternative left to the discretion of the court under any variation of circumstances, the court do therefore unanimously adjudge the said admiral John Byng to be shot to death at such time, and on board such ship, as the lords commissioners of the admiralty shall direct: But as it appears by the evidence of lord Robert Bertie, lieut. col. Smith, capt. Gardiner, and other officers of the ship who were near the person of the admiral, that they did not perceive any backwardness in him during the action, or any marks of fear or confusion, either from his countenance or behaviour, but that he seemed to give his orders coolly and distinctly, and did not seem wanting in personal courage, and from other circumstances, the court do not believe that his misconduct arose either from cowardice or disaffection.

affection, and do therefore unanimously think it their duty most earnestly to recommend him as a proper object of mercy.

To the Rt. Hon. the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great-Britain, &c.

WE the underwritten, the president and members of the court-martial assembled for the trial of admiral Byng, believe it unnecessary to inform your lordships, that in the whole course of this long trial we have done our utmost endeavours to come at truths, and to do the strictest justice to our country and the prisoner; but we cannot help laying the distresses of our minds before your lordships on this occasion, in finding ourselves under a necessity of condemning a man to death, from the great severity of the 12th article of war, part of which he falls under, and which admits of no mitigation, even if the crime should be committed by an error in judgment, and therefore for our own consciences sake, as well as in justice to the prisoner, we pray your lordships, in the most earnest manner, to recommend him to his majesty's clemency.

We are, my lords, &c.

The sentence and representation being signed, the prisoner was sent for; and being brought into court by the marshal, and audience admitted, the sentence was pronounced.

The proceedings of this court-martial being reported to the board of Admiralty, their lordships presented the following memorial to his majesty, viz.

May it please your Majesty,

BY an act of the twenty-second year of your majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for amending, explaining, and reducing into one act of parliament, the laws relating to the government of your majesty's ships, vessels, and forces by sea, it is enacted, "That no sentence of death given by any court-martial held within the narrow seas (except in cases of mutiny) shall be put in execution till after the report of the proceedings of the said court shall have been made to the lord high-admiral, or to the commissioners for executing the office of lord high-admiral, and his or their directions shall have been given therein."

In pursuance of this act, the proceedings of the court-martial held upon admiral Byng, have been reported to us for our directions therein; which proceedings we have taken into our most serious and deliberate consideration, and doubts having arisen, with regard to the legality

of the sentence, particularly, whether the crime of negligence, which is not expressed in any part of the proceedings, can, in this case, be supplied by implication; we find ourselves obliged most humbly to beseech your majesty, that the opinion of the judges may be taken, whether the said sentence is legal.

For this purpose, we beg leave to lay before your majesty, a copy of the charge as delivered to admiral Byng, and likewise a copy of the thirty-seven resolutions of the court-martial, upon which the sentence is formed; together with a copy of the sentence itself, and of a representation of the same date therewith, signed by the president and court-martial, and likewise copies of two petitions from George lord visc. Torrington, in behalf of admiral Byng, most humbly submitting the whole to your majesty's royal wisdom and determination.

Upon this the sentence of the court-martial was referred by his majesty to the twelve judges; and, upon their report, his majesty in council made the following order.

D Whereas his majesty was pleased, upon a representation from the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, to refer the sentence of the court-martial of the 27th of January last, upon the trial of admiral Byng, to the 12 judges, to consider thereof, and report to his majesty at this board their opinion, whether the said sentence is legal—And whereas all the said judges have reported to his majesty at this board, that they have considered the said sentence, together with the 12th article therein referred to, and are unanimously of opinion, that it is a legal sentence—His majesty in council is thereupon pleased to order, that a copy of the said report of the 12 judges (which is hereunto annexed) be transmitted to the said lords commissioners of the admiralty.

W. SHARPE.

G And upon this the lords commissioners of the admiralty issued their warrant for carrying the sentence into execution; which warrant (after reciting the sentence) is as follows, viz.

And whereas, upon laying the said sentence before the king, his majesty hath been pleased to consent, that the same shall be carried into execution; we do therefore, in pursuance of his majesty's consent, hereby require and direct you to carry the sentence of the said court-martial into execution accordingly, on Monday, the 28th instant, by causing him, the said admiral John Byng, to be shot to death, by a platoon

soon of marines, on board such one of his majesty's ships in Portsmouth harbour as you shall think proper; for which this shall be your warrant. Given under our hands, and seal of the office of admiralty, the 16th day of February, 1757.

To the Hon. Edward

Boscawen, vice-admiral of the white, and commander in chief of his majesty's ships at Portsmouth; or to the commander in chief there, for the time being.

By command of their lordships,

J. Cleveland.

PROLOGUE to the AUTHOR. Written and spoken by Mr. FOOTE.

SEVERE their task, who in this critic age,

With fresh materials furnish out the stage!
Not that our fathers drain'd the comic store;
Fresh characters spring up as heretofore—
Nature with novelty does still abound;
On every side fresh follies may be found.
But then the taste of every guest to hit,
To please at once, the gall'ry, box,
and pit, [wit.]

Requires at least—no common share of

Those, who adorn the orb of higher life,
Demand the lively rake, or modish wife;
Whilst they, who in a lower circle move,
Yawn at their wit, and slumber at their love.
If light, low mirth employs the comic scene,
Such mirth, as drives from vulgar minds
the spleen; [stuff,
The polish'd critic damns the wretched
And cries,—“ 'twill please the gall'ries
“ well enough.”

Such jarring judgments who can reconcile, F
Since fops will frown, where humble
traders smile?

To dash the poet's ineffectual claim,
And quench his thirst for universal fame,
The Grecian fabulist, in moral lay,
Has thus address'd the writers of this day.

Once on a time, a son and sire we're told, G
The stripling tender, and the father old,
Purchas'd a jack-ass at a country fair,
To ease their limbs, and hawk about their
ware:

But as the sluggish animal was weak,
They fear'd, if both should mount, his
back would break:

Up gets the boy; the father leads the ass,
And thro' the gazing crowd attempts to pass;
Forth from the throng, the grey-beards
hobble out,

And hail the cavalcade with feeble shout.

Temple.

Geo. Hay.

T. Orby Hunter.

Gilb. Elliot.

“ This the respect to reverend age you owe
And this the duty you to parents owe?
He beats the hoof, and you are set astride
Sirrah! get down, and let your father
ride.”

As Grecian lads were seldom void of grace

A The decent, duteous youth, resign'd his
place.

Then a fresh murmur thro' the rabble ran
Boys, girls, wives, widows, all attack
the man. [nature]

“ Sure never was brute beast so void of sense
Have you no pity for the pretty creature?”

B To your own baby can you be unkind?
Here—Suke, Bill, Betty—put the child
behind.” [claim'd]

Old Dapple next, the clowns compassionate

“ 'Tis wonderment, them boobies beat
asham'd.

Two at a time upon a poor dumb beast!

C They might as well have carry'd him
least.”

The pair, still pliant to the partial voice,
Dismount and bear the ass—Then what
noise!— [bitter joke]

Huzzas—Loud laughs, low gibe, and
From the yet silent fire, these words provoke

D “ Proceed, my boy, nor heed their farther
call, [them all!]

Vain his attempt, who strives to please

BILLS of Mortality from Jan. 25, to
Feb. 22.

Christened	Males	580	1179
	Females	999	
Buried	Males	1041	2008
	Females	967	

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age 645

Between 2 and 5 — 116

5 and 10 — 79

10 and 20 — 98

20 and 30 — 196

30 and 40 — 196

40 and 50 — 204

50 and 60 — 197

60 and 70 — 145

70 and 80 — 117

80 and 90 — 59

90 and 100 — 71

Buried	Within the Walls	—	187
	Without the Walls	—	453
	In Mid. and Surry	—	945
	City and Sub. Westminster	—	224

Weekly, Feb. 1 — 461

8 — 564

15 — 515

22 — 464

Decreased in the Burials this Month 96.

Wheaten Peck Loaf ss. 9d.

JOUR.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 14.

The next Speaker in the Debate continued in your last, was C. Numisius, whose Speech was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THERE is a very great difference A between enacting, that all ships which shall be taken and condemned after a declaration of war, shall belong to the captors, and enacting, that all ships which shall be condemned after a declaration of war, shall belong to the captors; and yet this difference seems not to have been in the least attended to, by those gentlemen who have spoke in favour of this motion; therefore, I must beg leave to explain this difference, because from thence it will appear, that the bill now proposed is altogether unnecessary, or will be attended with very dangerous and pernicious consequences. To enact, that all ships which shall be taken and condemned after a declaration of war, shall belong to the captors, can give no greater encouragement to our seamen to enter into his majesty's service than they have at present, because they all know, that by a standing law, the captors are to have the sole right to every ship that shall be taken and condemned after war has been once declared: Such a bill would therefore be absolutely unnecessary, as it could no way answer the end proposed; and to take up our time with passing such a bill, would really expose our proceedings to the contempt, not only of our seamen, but of every man of common sense in the kingdom.

On the other hand, Sir, to enact, that all ships which shall be condemned after a declaration of war shall belong to the captors, even tho' taken by way of reprisal before the declaration of war, would be looked on, by all the courts of Europe, as such a menacing and insulting manner of demanding satisfaction, as must engage the honour of the court of France not to give us that satisfaction which we have a right to, and which they would otherwise have been willing to grant. Even in private life, if I had, by accident or mistake, done a gentleman an injury, I should be ready to ask his pardon, and to make him all the atonement in my power; but if he came to ask it in a menacing and insulting manner, I should certainly offer him a

very different sort of satisfaction; and if the consequence should prove fatal to him, some gentlemen might perhaps say, he had acted with spirit, but I am sure no man would say, he had acted either with justice or prudence. And if we should pass such a bill as this, the court of France would probably make us such an answer as d'Estrades tells us was made to our court, in 1662, by Lewis the Fourteenth: *A misfortune may happen to me, but fear can never make any impression.*

This I say, Sir, would probably be the answer of the court of France, and they would be justified in it by every court in Europe, which would be a great Misfortune to us, because it would make us be looked on by all Europe as the authors of the war. In this case let us consider, Sir, that there are several powerful nations in Europe who, by treaties of alliance, stand engaged to assist France when it is attacked; and tho' we may be able to carry on a naval war against France alone; tho' it may perhaps be our interest to stand alone in such a war; yet I doubt much if we are able to carry on, with success, even a naval war against France, assisted by two or three of the other maritime powers of Europe, especially as we must always be obliged to keep a great part of our navy at home, for preventing our being invaded by those numerous land armies which France and her allies might otherwise be able to throw into this island. But supposing we could hope to be able to do this, would it be prudent in us to act in such a manner as to bring ourselves into such a dangerous situation, if by holding a different sort of conduct we may prevent any other nation's having a pretence for joining with France against us?

This is, Sir, what every gentleman ought most seriously to consider, upon this occasion, and it is a consideration upon which we neither have, nor can have the proper lights for enabling us to determine. Those lights his majesty certainly has from his ministers at the several courts of Europe; but those lights must be of such a nature, that no gentleman can think of having them laid before such a numerous assembly. That France has already demanded the assistance of her allies no one can doubt; and from the neutrality they have hitherto observed, we must conclude, that

none

none of them look upon what we have as yet done as a *casus fœderis*: They consider the ships we have taken, as taken only by way of reprizal, and to be restored to France, upon her granting that satisfaction we have a right to demand; but if we should make the demand in such a haughty manner, as to render it inconsistent with the honour of the French nation to comply with it, and an open war should from thence ensue, as it necessarily must, they would look upon us as the aggressors, and consequently would think themselves obliged to grant the stipulated succours to France. This is a way of thinking which the French court will certainly endeavour to lead their allies into, and if we should order such a bill as this to be brought in, that court will as certainly make it a pretence for saying, that we have treated them in such an insolent manner, as renders it impossible for them to treat any longer with us. Whether such a pretence may have any weight with those courts that are in alliance with France, is a question which none but his majesty can pretend to judge of; but every one must suppose, that it is a pretence which the French court will make use of; and, in my opinion, they have been waiting all this time, in expectation that, by some step in our conduct, we would furnish them with some such pretence as this.

It is this expectation, Sir, and not what the Hon. gentleman who spoke last was pleased to insinuate, that has made the court of France hitherto bear, with a stoical patience, as some unthinking people amongst ourselves are pleased to call it, all the indignities we have lately put upon them. They are too well acquainted both with their own strength, and the strength of this nation, not to be sensible, that, by engaging single and alone in a naval war against us, they must run a great risk of having both their trade and plantations quite ruined in a few years, and that after they have lost their trade and plantations, it would be impossible for them to render themselves equal to us at sea, because if they had a sufficient number of ships of war, they could then no where find a sufficient number of seamen; as most of the seamen they now have would, in a few years, be either killed, gone into foreign service, or prisoners in some part of the British dominions, and many of them, perhaps, become protestants, and serving on board our navy.

Another reason, Sir, for the late patience of the French court with respect to us, must appear evident to every gentleman

who knows any thing of the temper and disposition of the people of that kingdom. Some of their thoughtless young quality may perhaps be fond of a war with this nation; but it is well known, that the body of their people in general are extremely averse to any such war: Among them it is a common and a true observation, that all their possessions in Canada neither are, nor can ever be made worth the expence of one year's war with England; and, if a computation is to be made either from the naval strength of the two nations, or from their respective strength upon the continent of America, the chance of losing what they have there, is vastly superior to the chance they have of gaining any thing from us in that part of the world. These considerations, Sir, make every thinking man in France, who has no selfish view to serve, averse to a war with this nation; and if their ministers, for some particular reasons of their own, are resolved to come to an open rupture with us, rather than give us satisfaction, they know that they must wait till we have done something to raise the indignation of the people; for, even in the most absolute monarchies, some regard must be had to the humour of the people, because their armies must always, in some degree, partake of that humour, and are very apt to mutiny, or at least they never fight with spirit, when they are engaged in a war which they think imprudent or unjust; which maxim was so well understood by the ministers of France in the days of Lewis the Fourteenth, that, when the people of France were reduced to the utmost distress, and crying out for a peace upon any terms, the ministers offered such terms to the allies as they themselves had no mind to submit to, and offered them only because they expected their being rejected by the allies, as they accordingly were; whereupon the ministers got their sovereign to write a most moving and artful letter to the governors of the provinces, setting forth the terms he had offered for obtaining a peace, the haughtiness with which they were rejected, and the insolence of the terms proposed by the allies; copies of which letter were industriously dispersed among the people of every province, and, thereby, such an indignant spirit was raised among the people, as enabled the court to continue the war, till a change in the administration here, and the death of the emperor Joseph, which followed soon after, furnished them with an opportunity for obtaining better terms of peace, than the

the most sanguine Frenchman could have formed any hopes of.

This shews, Sir, that the court of France, notwithstanding the absolute power of their sovereign, find it necessary to study the temper and disposition of their people, and it is their attention to this that has hitherto delayed their resenting, in a hostile manner, our seizing their trading ships as well as their ships of war. The people of France do not know the importance of the disputes between France and us in America: They know that Canada has as yet been of very little advantage to them, and therefore they are unwilling to enter into a war with us on account of those disputes. This makes them wish that their court would adjust all those disputes in an amicable manner, and in that case they expect, that all the ships we have taken will be restored; but our seeming to take any step for appropriating those ships to the captors, will put an end to that expectation, and raise among them a general indignation, which will enable their ministers to reject any terms of accommodation we can propose, and the consequence of this must be an open war.

I therefore concur in opinion, Sir, with the Hon. gentleman who spoke last, that the late conduct of the court of France is rather to be called prudence than patience: They have political and wise reasons for holding such a conduct; but those reasons I have shewn to be very different from what the Hon. gentleman was pleased to suggest. They are waiting till we take some such step as may raise a general resentment among their own people, and give their allies good reason to look upon us as the aggressors in the war, both of which would, in my opinion, be the effect of our agreeing to the motion now made to us; and the same effect would as certainly have been produced, had we declared war against France, or begun with a sudden and vigorous attack upon any of the French possessions in America, before convincing the several courts of Europe, as well as the people of France, that we were ready and willing to accept of any reasonable terms of accommodation: It would have united at least all the allies of France, if not all Europe against us; for in that case, the preservation of a balance of power at sea, might have had the same influence, and the same effect against this nation, as the preservation of a balance of power at land, had against France, soon after the beginning of this century, which is all I shall say, and as much as I have

occasion to say, in justification of our late conduct, as it is not at present the subject of debate.

I shall therefore conclude, Sir, with this observation, that if the court of France had the direction of this house, they could not propose a step more agreeable to their scheme of politicks, or that could tend more effectually towards enabling them to begin a war against this nation, with a high probability of success, than our ordering such a bill, as is now proposed, to be brought in; and after having said this, I hope no gentleman will expect, that I should give my assent to the motion.

The next that spoke was Sp. Ligustinus, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,

S I R,

WITH respect to the motion now under our consideration, I must confess, I have met with a double disappointment, for, when I heard the intended contents of the bill opened by the noble lord, who made the motion, and the Hon. gentleman who seconded his motion, and at the same time considered the circumstances we are in at present, I little expected that any opposition would have been made to the motion for leave to bring in such a bill, whatever might have been made to the bill itself after being brought in, and read a second or third time. I recollected that, in the session of 1737-8, much the same sort of bill was moved for in this house, by the noble lord's father, and, tho' our circumstances with regard to Spain had not then near such a warlike aspect as our circumstances now have with regard to France, our then minister had too much sense to oppose the bill's being brought in: He even allowed it to go the length of being ingrossed, but, as he had then always a dead majority at his beck, he had it thrown out upon the third reading; and as we now seem to copy that minister in every step of his conduct, I expected that we would likewise have copied him in this.

The other disappointment I have met with, Sir, is with regard to the arguments made use of against the motion. If any opposition should appear, I expected that the opposers would endeavour to shew, that pressing was no way inconvenient, or that the bill proposed would not in the least remedy any of the inconveniences which our seamen are thereby exposed to.

S—R—Ly—.

Some faint attempts have indeed been made, to palliate the inconvenience of pressing ; but every one knows, that the exercise of that power is always attended with numberless irregularities, and often with acts of cruel oppression. No man can look into a tender, where pressed men are confined, without pitying those who have the misfortune of being shut up in such noisome dungeons ; and it is certain, that many of them die there, or are afterwards destroyed by the diseases there contracted. Besides the violences often committed by our press-gangs themselves, do not we know, that often, and in many places, a gang of loose fellows associate themselves together, assume the character of a press-gang, and raise contributions upon every passenger, under pretence of pressing him into the sea service ? I myself know of a very new sort of irregularity, that was, this last summer, committed by a press-gang, at a village in the west of England : In that village they have one certain bell, which is called the fire-bell, because it is never rung but when a fire happens in the village, and therefore, as soon as it begins to ring, the people all assemble, and run to assist in extinguishing the fire, and removing the people's goods : A press-gang having been informed of the use made of this bell, they came into the village and began to ring the bell, whereupon the people all assembled as usual, and three or four of them, that were known to be seamen, were pressed : The stratagem was in itself innocent enough, but it was attended with a consequence that was fatal to one family, and might have been fatal to the whole village ; for a fire soon after happening, the bell was as usual rung, but the people, instead of assembling, shut themselves up in their houses, and the family where the fire began, for want of assistance in time, had not only their house, but most of their goods destroyed.

In short, Sir, our method of pressing seamen into the government's service, is always attended with so many irregularities, and is, in its own nature, so oppressive upon that sort of men, whom of all others we ought to take the most tender care of, that I am surprized to find a bill opposed, which so evidently tends to encourage seamen to enter voluntarily into the king's service ; for, by a bare inspection of the law now subsisting, we must see, that no seaman can have the least pretence to a share of any prize taken before a declaration of war, even tho' such prize should be condemned and sold, either as soon as taken, or after the war has been declared.

That law can therefore give no encouragement to enter into the king's service till after a declaration of war, and how can any man, much less any seaman, know that war will ever be declared ; for his majesty may carry on all sorts of hostilities, as long as he pleases, without ever declaring war, and may even order the prizes to be condemned and sold, as soon as brought in, without any declaration of war : Nay, I am surprized, that all the trading ships already taken, were not condemned and sold as soon, or very soon after they were brought into any British port ; for supposing they were taken by way of reprisal, it is the constant practice of all nations to have the ship and cargo so taken condemned and sold to the highest bidder, as soon as brought into port ; which practice is founded upon a most solid reason, because many sorts of merchandizes are spoilt by keeping, and every sort of merchandize suffers in its value, if not carried in due time to its proper market ; and this reason we shall find fully confirmed by the effect of our not having followed this practice, with regard to the ships we have lately taken ; for, as the cargoes of many of them consist in fish, they will, in a few months, be so spoilt as to be good for nothing, and the cargoes of the rest will suffer greatly in their value, by not having been carried, in due time, to their proper market.

To pretend, Sir, that these ships have not been disposed of, because they are to be restored upon the French court's agreeing to a reasonable accommodation, is a ridiculous pretence, because to expect, that either the court or people of France will be satisfied with a restitution of the ships themselves with their cargoes, is a ridiculous expectation. The people, at least the trading people of France, may perhaps be averse to a war ; but I am sure, that they neither expect nor desire a restitution of the ships themselves with their cargoes : They desire to have an indemnification, equal to the value or price which the ships and cargoes might have been sold for at the time they were taken by us, and they expect that their court will procure them this indemnification from us, or make it good to them in some other way ; therefore our not disposing of every ship and cargo as soon as brought in, will only add to the difficulty of our coming to any amicable settlement of the difference between the two nations.

It is equally ridiculous, Sir, to suppose, that our having condemned and sold these

these ships and cargoes by way of reprisal, as soon as brought in, would have raised the indignation of the people, or hurt or engaged the honour of the court of France, more than our having seized them. Can any one be so wrong-headed as to imagine, that a man's selling my property is a greater insult upon me than his taking it by violence from me? It is the violence, that is the insult, the sale is only a damage, which I am to compel him to make good, if I can, or, by agreement, allow him to retain the whole or a part of what he sold it for, by way of compensation for some damage I had before done to him, after having forgiven the insult, which, by the violence, he put upon me. But if he had allowed what he thus took, by violence, to perish, our agreement would become much more difficult, because he could then have nothing to retain by way of compensation, and I must forgive the loss as well as the insult I suffered by his violence. Thus, if all the ships and cargoes we have taken had been sold, to the highest bidder, as soon as brought in, we should have had something to retain by way of compensation for the expence we have been put to by the French incroachments, and if there had been any surplus, we should have had something to restore towards that indemnification, which the people of France expect for the loss they have suffered. But if we allow all those ships and cargoes to perish in our hands, we shall have nothing to retain by way of compensation, and the French, if they come to any agreement with us, must forgive the loss as well as the insult they have suffered by our seizing their ships. Consequently I must conclude, that our not having condemned and sold those ships as soon as brought in, tends rather towards making a war unavoidable, than towards facilitating any accommodation; and if a war should ensue, it will furnish a better pretence to every court in Europe for charging us with having been the authors of the war.

Now, Sir, as to the disposal of the produce by the sale of the ships, it is the same thing, to the nation in general, whether that produce be appropriated to, and lodged in the hands of the captors, or appropriated to, and lodged in the hands of those who have the custody of the public treasure: In either case the nation is possessed of and benefited by the capture; and if, upon balancing accounts, a surplus had appeared to have been due to France, the nation could not have grudged making

good that surplus out of the next supplies to be granted by parliament, in case the whole of the produce had been appropriated to the captors. I say, the nation could not have grudged this, after considering that such numbers of our people, and those who best deserved it, had been enriched by the produce, and that by the quantity of the produce we had prevented a dangerous and heavy war; for I must observe, that any surplus would have been a strong argument with the court of France for coming to an agreement with us, in order to get that surplus restored, and the larger that surplus had been, the more it would have inclined them to come to an agreement; therefore the only consideration we ought to have had, the only consideration we ought still to have, was, and still is, by what method such a surplus was, or is most certainly to be acquired and increased; and this method every one must allow to be that of appropriating all prizes to the captors, after declaring, in the most publick manner, that the ships taken, or to be taken, were only by way of reprisal, and that we were ready to account for, and return the surplus, if any should arise, after deducting the expence we had been, or should be put to, by the French incroachments upon us in America.

This I say, Sir, is the method we ought to have taken, since we resolved to begin with making reprisals for a publick injury; and therefore such a law as this now proposed ought to have been passed before the end of last session; for if it had, I am convinced, that there would not have been near so great a necessity for pressing; and if every ship had been condemned and sold by publick auction as soon as brought in, no nation in Europe could from thence have found a just pretence for calling us the aggressors, after considering what the French have been doing against us in America, almost ever since the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. But, Sir, we have for many years given ourselves a much greater concern about what the other courts of Europe may think of our active, than about what they may think of our passive behaviour; and yet there is no nation in Europe that has less reason than we have, to be cautious of giving a jealousy to its neighbours; for they all know, that it is not the interest of this nation, nay, that it is absolutely inconsistent with our happiness as an island, to make any conquests upon the continent; therefore in our present disputes with France we should, in my opinion, have thought only of not giving

giving a just pretence to any nation in Europe to join with France in a war against us ; for if any nation is resolved to do so, no precaution of ours can prevent their finding a sham one ; and for this reason I join with my Hon. friend in thinking, that it was wrong in us to begin with reprisals against France. We should have begun with a declaration of war, and followed that declaration with as sudden and as vigorous an attack upon them in America as it was possible for us to make. Their behaviour towards us in Nova-Scotia would long since have justified such a proceeding ; and the forts they have lately built upon the lake Erie had left no nation in Europe any colour of reason for saying, that they were not the aggressors.

If we had begun the war in this manner, Sir, we might, long before the end of last summer, have been again in possession of the Island of Cape-Breton ; and, after our having again recovered possession of that Island, a strong squadron, with a few small cruizers stationed at Louisburg, and another strong squadron, with a few small cruizers stationed at Jamaica, would have made it impossible for the French to have sent sufficient supplies or reinforcements either to their colony in Canada, or to the colony which we, of late years, so tamely allowed them to establish at the mouth of the Mississippi, as every gentleman may see by a bare inspection of the Map. With regard to Canada every one knows, that, for four or five months of the year, all access to it is cut off by the ice, and, for the other months, which are the lightest, every ship must pass either by the Gut of Canso, or between Cape-Breton and Newfoundland, or by the Straights of Belle-Isle. The Gut of Canso is not above two or three miles over, and consequently one cruizer would prevent a single ship's passing that way : The passage between the easternmost point of Cape-Breton, and the westernmost point of Newfoundland, is not fifty miles over, and therefore four or five cruizers stationed there, would render it almost impossible for a single ship to pass ; and a fleet could not approach either of those passages without being discovered by some of our fishing vessels upon the banks, and intelligence thereof given to our squadron at Louisburg : The only passage then left is by the Straights of Belle-Isle, and that passage lies so far north, that it can never be attempted but in the height of summer ; and, during that time, a man of war or two, with a

small cruizer from Louisburg stationed the south-west end of those Straights would probably intercept every ship attempted to pass, as the Straights are above ten miles over, but are above in length.

A Thus, Sir, we might, in two or years time, by mere famine alone, reduce the French colony of Canada, especially if, at the same time, all supplies were in great measure prevented from being sent to the colony of Mississippi, which might be easily done by a few small cruizers stationed upon the north side of the Bay of Mexico, under the protection of our squadron at Jamaica ; for in that Bay the air is almost constantly so serene and clear that no ship can pass within some miles of another, even in the night time, without being discovered ; and this colony would soon be reduced to the utmost distress, if they had no supply of provisions from France, or of ammunition for enabling them to get provisions for themselves.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, from the very nature of things, that, if we had taken this method of beginning and conducting the war, we might, in two or three years, have so distressed their colonies on the continent of North-America, that they would have been glad to have rendered to us their colony of Canada in order to save their colony of Mississippi and their Sugar Islands ; for they would have been reduced to great distress because our privateers would have forced so about them, that it would have been very difficult for them to get a supply of provisions or ammunition ; thus we might, in a few years, have brought a glorious end to the war, without great expence, and without exposing our armies to the fatigue and danger of marching two or three hundred miles through a wild, desert, and inaccessible country, to attack the forts which the French have lately built in America, and which, if reduced, could be of little advantage to us, unless we had subdued the colony of Canada itself. By our reprisals, we have given them the alarm, so that, by this time, I think they have so well furnished all their colonies with troops, ammunition, and provisions, that we cannot propose to reduce any of them by famine ; and, I think we shall now find it both difficult and expensive to reduce any of them, especially Cape-Breton, by force of arms. It will of course make the French less likely to agree to any reasonable terms.

than they would otherwise have from whence any one may foresee, being a conjuror, that a war is nearly unavoidable, but that it will be expensive and a tedious war.

As we may see, Sir, what an unfortunate situation we have brought ourselves A by shewing an extreme, and, I think, extraordinary concern, lest any of the allies should look upon us as the aggressors in the war; and as seamen will be much wanted in the prosecution of war, I shall not, for such a reason, be doing, or for delaying to do, what B contribute towards encouraging seamen to enter into the government's service, or towards encouraging landmen to expose themselves to the sea service, both which will, I am convinced, be the effect of the bill proposed, and therefore I shall heartily agree to the noble lord's C

JOURNAL to be continued in our

of the SIEGE of ST. PHILIP'S D
in the Island of MINORCA.
continued from p. 5.

MAY 12, in the morning, the French fleet came again in view. We directed our fire upon Cape Mola for this day and at night, hearing the enemy at sea in the town, we continued a brisk E upon it; but the enemy opening a battery from the Quay, we endeavored to annoy them, till about 11, when opening another battery of the same calibre of metal, our greatly exasperated men directed the fury of another fire upon that, F made this night the hottest of any we have hitherto seen, having exchanged upwards of 500 shells of different sorts with the enemy. In all this heat of action we had good fortune to receive but little damage. One of our bombardiers, with three others, on the Queen's-redoubt, being wounded, and one of our gunners, G unhappily lost his leg by our mortars being fired by some unweariness. We continued a constant firing on the 13th, when lord Effingham's regiment were killed. At night the enemy continued their attack, a soldier of the Royal Fusiliers was killed by a splinter of H

On the 14th, in the morning, our centinels having wounded a soldier brought him prisoner, who on account, that the enemy were then strong, that transports had been

dispatched for a reinforcement of 600 more, with a farther supply of ammunition, and that it was a prevailing opinion among them, that the garrison must of necessity speedily surrender. It is no wonder that an enemy animated with such hopes should make one general effort for its completion, while a dejected party, closely pent up and valiantly assailed, saw no prospect of relief. To this account he added, that they had lost great numbers of their soldiers and subaltern officers; that our execution on the preceding night was very considerable, B on which night they had 34 gunners killed. There was a decrease of firing on both sides for this day, and but one man, of lord Effingham's regiment, wounded by a splinter of a shell. At night the assailants and assailed exerted greater vigour, keeping an incessant fire the whole night; that of the enemy was but slow, however, from their batteries in town, occasioned by one of their mortars being broken by our shells; but from Cape Mola they kept a vigorous and a constant fire. Small parties of the enemy advancing near our western lunette, were soon repelled and driven back by the guards. On the 15th the attack was brisk in the afternoon, when one of the enemy's shells falling on the north-counter guard among the cartridges and loaded shells, setting them on fire, blew up a large stone blind, broke one carriage, and buried two guns in the ruins. This unhappy accident disconcerted us greatly. We had one man, of lord Effingham's regiment, wounded in the shoulder by a splinter, and, during the night, we kept an incessant fire, which the enemy did not return with their usual smartness, being employed in raising a breast-work for erecting a battery opposite the principal barrier, which however we perceived not until the morning. We also began to erect a battery near the drawbridge, adjacent to the north-west ravelin. On Sunday the 16th, in the morning, the French prisoner, wounded by the centinel, expired of his wounds; and we had one of col. Riche's regiment, and one of the Royal Welch Fusiliers wounded by the splinters of a shell. In the afternoon the enemy beat a parley, when an aid de camp, with a drummer, desired admittance, which he obtained, on the condition of being blind-folded, and being brought to the governor, he produced some pieces of lead bound with brass wire, which he asserted were fired from the garrison; and declaiming upon the cruelty of such a practice among Christian powers, after some short space,

giving a just pretence to any nation in Europe to join with France in a war against us ; for if any nation is resolved to do so, no precaution of ours can prevent their finding a sham one ; and for this reason I join with my Hon. friend in thinking, that it was wrong in us to begin with reprisals against France. We should have begun with a declaration of war, and followed that declaration with as sudden and as vigorous an attack upon them in America as it was possible for us to make. Their behaviour towards us in Nova-Scotia would long since have justified such a proceeding ; and the forts they have lately built upon the lake Erie had left no nation in Europe any colour of reason for saying, that they were not the aggressors.

If we had begun the war in this manner, Sir, we might, long before the end of last summer, have been again in possession of the Island of Cape-Breton ; and, after our having again recovered possession of that Island, a strong squadron, with a few small cruizers stationed at Louisburg, and another strong squadron, with a few small cruizers stationed at Jamaica, would have made it impossible for the French to have sent sufficient supplies or reinforcements either to their colony in Canada, or to the colony which we, of late years, so tamely allowed them to establish at the mouth of the Mississippi, as every gentleman may see by a bare inspection of the Map. With regard to Canada every one knows, that, for four or five months of the year, all access to it is cut off by the ice, and, for the other months, which are the lightest, every ship must pass either by the Gut of Canso, or between Cape-Breton and Newfoundland, or by the Streights of Belle-Isle. The Gut of Canso is not above two or three miles over, and consequently one cruizer would prevent a single ship's passing that way : The passage between the easternmost point of Cape-Breton, and the westernmost point of Newfoundland, is not fifty miles over, and therefore four or five cruizers stationed there, would render it almost impossible for a single ship to pass ; and a fleet could not approach either of those passages without being discovered by some of our fishing vessels upon the banks, and intelligence thereof given to our squadron at Louisburg : The only passage then left is by the Streights of Belle-Isle, and that passage lies so far north, that it can never be attempted but in the height of summer ; and, during that time, a man of war or two, with a

small cruizer from Louisburg stationed at the south-west end of those Streights would probably intercept every ship attempted to pass, as the Streights are above ten miles over, but are above in length.

A Thus, Sir, we might, in two or three years time, by mere famine alone, reduce the French colony of Canada, especially if, at the same time, all supplies were prevented from being sent to the colony of Mississippi, which might be easily done by a few small cruizers stationed upon the north side of the Bay of Mexico, under the protection of our squadron at Jamaica ; for in that Bay the air is almost constantly so serene and that no ship can pass within some miles of another, even in the night time, without being discovered ; and this colony would soon be reduced to the utmost distress, if they had no supply of provisions from France, or of ammunition for enabling them to get provisions for themselves.

I therefore think it evident, Sir, that the very nature of things, that, if we taken this method of beginning and prosecuting the war, we might, in two or three years, have so distressed their colonies on the continent of North-America, that they would have been glad to have rendered to us their colony of Canada in order to save their colony of Mississippi and their Sugar Islands ; for they would have been reduced to great distress because our privateers would have forced so about them, that it would have been very difficult for them to get a supply of provisions or ammunition ; thus we might, in a few years, have brought a glorious end to the war, without great expence, and without exposing our armies to the fatigue and danger of marching two or three hundred miles through a wild, desert, and inaccessible country, to attack the forts which the French have lately built in America, and which, if reduced, could be of little advantage to us, unless we had subdued the colony of Canada itself. By our reprisals, we have given the French the alarm, so that, by this time, I think they have so well furnished all their colonies with troops, ammunition, and provisions, that we cannot propose to reduce any of them by famine ; and, I think we shall now find it both difficult and expensive to reduce any of them, especially Cape-Breton, by force of arms. It will of course make the French less likely to agree to any reasonable terms.

than they would otherwise have from whence any one may foresee, being a conjuror, that a war is nearly unavoidable, but that it will be expensive and a tedious war.

we may see, Sir, what an unfortunate situation we have brought ourselves A by shewing an extreme, and, I think, secondary concern, lest any of the allies should look upon us as the aggressors in the war; and as seamen will much wanted in the prosecution of war, I shall not, for such a reason, be doing, or for delaying to do, what B contribute towards encouraging seamen to enter into the government's service or towards encouraging landmen to themselves to the sea service, both will, I am convinced, be the effect of the bill proposed, and therefore I shall heartily agree to the noble lord's C

JOURNAL to be continued in our
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space, was conducted back in the same manner. It may be remarked, that however just this complaint, no nation under the sun are more apt to fall into this error than the French. At this time a soldier of colonel Cornwallis's regiment deserted to the enemy. The governor made all possible enquiry, offering a reward of 100 dollars to discover the person guilty of this unlawful procedure. No sooner was the officer returned to his camp, but the garrison received their fire, which continued very briskly the whole night. On the 17th early, the enemy began to play their five-gun battery, newly erected opposite the principal barrier, and not above 200 yards from our palisadoes. They continued firing from this battery, with unusual briskness, for the whole day, besides shells; they also opened a battery at Stanhope's tower, whence they played with equal briskness. The garrison observing that the assailants began to open their batteries very fast, increased their firing with great diligence; and it may be truly said there was no intermission, save one short intermediate space, in which Mr. Boyd went to the enemy's camp with a message from the governor, at whose return both sides renewed their firing till the enemy beat a parley again, when an officer, with a drummer, came to the principal barrier, but was refused admittance, because he would not submit to be hoodwinked as the former were: He had some conference with our officers, and upon his dismissal the cannon, &c. began to play again on both sides. Upon this day we had again the mortification of a shell's falling among our cartridges, which, with two barrels of powder, blew up, but happily we received no other damage by the explosion. We lost two men by this day's action, and had nine wounded; but night approaching, and the enemy's fire continuing, we sustained more damage than we had hitherto done from all their efforts; by the recoiling of a bomb from Stanhope's Tower into a place underneath the north-west ravelin, otherwise vacant than as the habitation of the cooper and a few others, where bursting, it set fire to some powder, blew up part of the ravelin, killed the cooper's wife, and almost suffocated the rest, who, by Divine Providence, and the diligence of the soldiers, were preserved. Two men were killed on this night at the work. On the 18th, in the morning, our officers viewing the breach, perceived a smoke issuing at several windows from a large store-room adjoining this ruin, which, being on fire,

when opened, the flame by a vent of air raged with great fury; but by the diligence and agility of the soldiers was soon extinguished. The smoke, however, not escaping the enemy's observation, they kept a perpetual firing at this place, killed one man, and a successive shell bursting instantaneously, tore away three men's legs, and wounded several others. There was no abatement of vigour on either side during this whole afternoon, when we had four men wounded. The garrison made a brisk firing from Anstruther's Fort all this afternoon, imagining, as it afterwards proved, the enemy were erecting a new battery in the town; for having fired a 32 pounder, which beat down part of a garden wall, we discovered the work almost finished, when Mr. Boyd visiting this quarter, and beholding the enemy's new erecting battery thro' the chasm, orders were given to keep a continual fire upon it with four 32 pounders, which had so good an effect, that they abandoned the work for that time; however, a little before day, they opened another battery. On the 19th, the enemy threw a thirteen inch shell, which falling in the cattle square, made way into an apartment, the lodgment of some sailors, by which five were unhappily buried under the ruins, and two were wounded. A regular firing was continued on both sides, and again, unhappily, a shell from the enemy fell in the midst of two barrels of powder, and a few cartridges on the south counter guard, which blew up, without any other loss however than that of one carriage. We had a serjeant belonging to the artillery, and a sailor wounded, both by the splinters of a shell. This afternoon the garrison were in high spirits, in full expectation of relief upon seeing the English fleet arrive from the westward, under the command of the admirals Byng and West, who, firing three guns to leeward, as a signal of friendship, gave no farther proof of their being friends, nor were they of any service to us; whence we reasonably conjectured it was only the effect of French policy to alarm us, as they had sufficient reason to conclude the garrison was very weak: When our brave governor, impatient to hear, but could have no account from the admiral, determined at all events to send a boat off, and accordingly sent Mr. Boyd with other officers in the evening, who, in their passage from St. Stephen's Cove, were discovered by the enemy, who began to fire their field-pieces and small arms at them from Turk's Mount, but fortunately without

without injury to any ; but, contrary to expectation, and to the surprize of every body, the fleet, instead of lying too, made sail and went off to sea ; and two Tartans belonging to the enemy chased the boat into the harbour, neither seeing or hearing more of the fleet. We had one man wounded this night, while working at the battery near the draw-bridge. On May 20, both sides kept a slow firing all the forenoon, but in the afternoon a brisker action was commenced, when we greatly damaged one of the enemy's batteries, which was erected near a windmill, by one of our largest shells falling into it, which burnt part of it, tho' all possible means were used to prevent it ; the garrison keeping a very brisk and constant fire, upon that quarter, from our cannon, mortars, and small arms, prevented the enemy, effectually, from extinguishing the fire ; and abandoning the battery, they betook themselves to their small arms, and fired with excessive fury at our men at the palisadoes, but providentially to very little effect. Another of our shells falling into one of their magazines, made a great explosion, and quite destroyed it. We had two marines and a woman wounded this day. At night the enemy opened a bomb battery upon Turk's Mount, where they annoyed us all night, without doing us greater damage however, than wounding two soldiers. We could hear the enemy all this night drawing carriages from Mahon into the upper part of the town. On the 21st, a constant firing as usual was kept on both sides, and two men were wounded. In the morning the French fleet came in sight, and steering the same course which admiral Byng took, we soon lost sight of them again. Upon this day two deserters entered the garrison, bringing their arms with them ; from these, and not before, we had the confirmation of its being the English fleet, which we had seen on the 19th. They likewise gave us information of the frequent consultations held in the camp, in order to storm the garrison, which design was only suspended thro' disagreement, about the manner of execution ; their final resolution, he added, was to divide their army into three columns, that if one were destroyed by our mines, force, or stratagem, they might make a fresh attack, in the same place, by another column. The night coming on, the rigour of war seemed to slacken a little, by a slow firing on both sides, till about midnight, when one of our shells falling into a carpenter's yard, and setting

February, 1757.

a parcel of timber on fire, the enemy attempted to extinguish the flame, which the garrison beholding, snatched the occasion, and fired with great eagerness all the residue of the night, when only one man was wounded. On the 22d, a brisk fire was continued all the forenoon. The deserters acquainted our officers, that upwards of 400 had been killed in the camp, as many wounded, and a great number were sick of various disorders. This day we heard great rejoicings in the French camp, upon account of a victory, as we afterwards learned, which the French admiral pretended he had obtained over the British fleet. We had a sailor killed on the castle, by a splinter of a shell, and four men wounded ; two women were also wounded in the castle by splinters of a shell, and at night one soldier received a wound. On the 23d, both sides continued their firing the whole day ; a shell from the enemy falling at the door of our oil magazine, rolled down the steps and burst, without doing any other damage than breaking a cask of oil, tho' there were a considerable number of men then there, who waited to be served with their wine, whose preservation was owing to the place being of good cover. This day we had one man wounded : On the 24th, one of the fusileers was wounded also by the splinter of a shell. Towards night both sides fired but very slowly, the enemy not throwing above twenty shells, and no great shot at all : But on the 25th, in the morning, a very brisk fire began on both sides, which continued till noon, then slackened till about four, when both sides began with incredible fury : During this incessant firing, one of the enemy's shells fell into a barrack-door upon the main ditch, and bursting, providentially did no damage, tho' the place was crowded with men, women, and children. We had otherwise on this day, one killed, and two wounded. On the 26th, a brisk and continual firing was kept up on both sides, on which there fell a greater number of the enemy's shells into the castle square, than had done for the four preceding days. Nothing more remarkable happened this day, save that one woman was wounded by a splinter. At night we had one wounded at the works, and one was wounded by our sentinel, thro' the following mistake. The captain of the Marlborough guard, had sent a corporal, with four men, to patrol upon the outside of the palisadoes, in order to detect any enemy lurking near, when, upon their

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return

return to the gate, one of the centinels mistaking them for the enemy, not knowing of the detachment, fired upon them, and wounded this unhappy friend in the thigh. On the 27th, as usual, a continual fire was briskly kept up on both sides. A shell from the enemy unhappily coming down a chimney in the artillery barrack, and bursting, destroyed every thing in the house except the people. During this night, the garrison kept a very brisk, and the enemy a very slow fire. On the 28th, a brisk fire was continued on both sides, when the serjeant-major of the artillery died of his wounds, and one man was bruised at night, by the fall of some stones, as he was at work, but nothing more remarkable happened this day. On the 29th, in the morning, the enemy's fleet bore towards the harbour, when two of them coming, as we imagined, within reach of our guns, the captain of the Anstruther guard ordered two 32 pounders to be fired at them from the Royal Battery, upon which they tacked about, and stood off to sea. This was the only time we fired at their fleet. The enemy continued a slow, and the garrison a brisk fire, which dismounted two of their guns at the Windmill battery, and one of our shells also blew up a small magazine. One of their shells falling into the main ditch, set it on fire, which, however, by the assiduity of the soldiers, was soon extinguished, which else, being contiguous to the grand powder magazine under the castle, might prove of very fatal consequence. On the 30th, in the morning, we observed the enemy had opened a three gun battery from Turks Mount. A continual fire was kept on both sides all the forenoon, then ceased till almost night, when it was renewed on both sides, for some time, with great vigour, and then ceased for the night. Much about this time we finished the battery near the draw-bridge. On the 31st, a regular fire was continued on both sides, during the forenoon; in the afternoon each party exerted great vigour; we received, however, but little damage, having only one man wounded. This night was remarkable for the desertion of two grenadiers, whom we had reason to imagine did us great damage, considering our then situation. Both sides continued their fire till morning; this night we had one man torn to pieces in a most miserable manner by a shell. On June the 1st, the cannon and mortars played with unusual briskness, which con-

tinued till night, when one soldier was mortally wounded in the head by a splinter of a shell. Night approaching, the enemy slackened their fire, being busy in erecting a new battery between the Tennis-Court and Stanhope's Tower, upon an eminence which commanded the garrison, at which we kept a constant fire to no purpose. This night we fired our small arms from the West Lunette, that being most contiguous to their new battery. On the 2d, we discovered a breast-work, which they had thrown up for cover in erecting this battery. The garrison still continued their fire with little success, but in hopes to dislodge them; their loss of men proved no impediment to finishing the work they had begun, and they were very brisk in their attack for the whole day. One soldier was wounded by a splinter of a shell, and one by a musket-ball; two additional gunners were mortally wounded by the explosion of some powder, as they were loading a gun to which they were stationed. This night brought no decrease of firing, during which one man was lost by the splinter of a shell. On the 3d, our fire still continuing very fierce, in the afternoon the enemy opened part of their battery at Stanhope's Tower, when orders were given to prepare the vessel from Genoa, if it were possible, to slip by the French fleet, and get to Gibraltar, with information of the condition of the garrison; but this design was laid aside, upon a supposition that the two deserters, before-mentioned, had acquainted the enemy with it; for one vessel, or more of the French fleet, never quitted that station afterwards. One man was this day wounded by a splinter of a shell, and at night another had the like misfortune. On the 4th, we had one killed and two wounded. On the 5th, in the morning, the enemy opened the remaining part of the battery near Stanhope's Tower; and from thence, as well as all the rest, kept an incessant fire, assailing us with their utmost efforts, and indeed, doing us greater damage than we had hitherto sustained. The brave garrison was nothing behind hand in their return. We had killed and wounded on this day 30 men; among the wounded was lieut. Armstrong, of lord Effingham's regiment, who received his wound by a splinter of a shell, as he was viewing the enemy's battery, and died in a few days after. Night closing this unfortunate day, the enemy slackened their gun battery, but kept up a constant fire from

from their mortars. The garrison likewise kept a constant fire, from both cannon and mortars, till morning. On this night our flag was shot away, and staff damaged; we had five men wounded, before the termination of this unhappy night, which, with the preceding day, were very fatal to a number of brave men, many of whom afterwards expired of their wounds. On the 6th, with the dawn, we hoisted a new flag on a short staff; the vehemence of firing renewed with the day, and lasted, without any abatement, until night, with less execution among our men, but greater injury to the castle, than the preceding day, especially on the west, where their new battery played. Two of our wounded died this day; and we had four men, and two women wounded, before night came on, when we kept as brisk an attack on both sides, as by day. We had one man killed by a cannon ball at the new stone battery, and another by the splinter of a shell. On the 7th, in the morning, we opened the new battery, near the draw-bridge, but abandoned it before night, as insignificant, chiefly owing to its being erected in the night, and the constant fire of the enemy so impeding the work, as to render it insufficient. The firing continued, without any abatement of its usual smartness on either side. On this day Mr. Harvey, a volunteer, had his head shot off by a cannon ball. One man was killed upon the Queen's-redoubt by a cannon ball also, and twelve were wounded. In the afternoon the enemy opened a five gun battery at the lower end of the town, which bore upon the Argyle and Anstruther batteries, and now having erected many batteries, and all open upon the garrison, they kept so brisk a fire from them, that we were compelled, thro' caution, to slacken our fire, which was still however kept up with as much vigour as possible. This night the embrasures of our new battery were demolished, and most of the carriages broken; we had but one man wounded this night. On the 8th, we kept an incessant fire for the whole day, and dismounted three of their guns on the Windmill battery; they also dismounted two of ours. We now again suffered a great loss of men, having two killed, and 11 wounded. On the 9th, our shattered garrison now wore a dismal aspect, more especially the Anstruther, and covered way of the Argyle batteries, which were so damaged, that our gunners could scarcely stand to their guns. We had eight killed

and wounded this day, chiefly on the covered way of the Argyle, two of which number were killed by one cannon ball, by taking off one's head, and shattering the other all to pieces. A shell from the enemy falling into a carriage shed of the west counter guard, blew it up, but providentially did no other damage; and a constant fire was kept up, on both sides, till morning, but with very little loss to us. On the 10th, in the morning, the enemy opened an eight gun battery, at a piece of land in the middle of the harbour, called Philopel, almost opposite the castle. This battery played upon the Anstruther angle, and Queen's-redoubt, continually, save a few random shot at the castle. The fire slackened a little on both sides, which it had done for some time. We received very little damage, save that three men were wounded. On the 11th, the enemy set fire to our new battery, by the bursting of a shell, which however was soon extinguished by the soldiers, who always exerted themselves upon every occasion. We had three wounded this day: By night one man wounded. On the 12th, we had a corporal killed by a musket-ball upon the West Lunette. At night we had one killed and four wounded. On the 13th, our guards parading in an underground gallery for safety, where, in the centre, was a hole for the uses of light, and receiving wood from a neighbouring magazine; thro' this hole a thirteen inch shell making way, burst among the guards, without the least hurt to one man; and a ten inch shell fell into a barrack, the habitation of captain Lind, in the castle, breaking every thing before it, forcing its way thro' the floor, and bursted, without touching one body, tho' a piece of the shell even alighted upon the bed, on which captain Lind and his lady then lay. This day we had four men wounded. At night the fire continued very warmly, when we had one man killed, and one wounded. A deserter coming over from the enemy, gave an account, that upwards of 2000 men had been killed and wounded in the camp; also that they were erecting a twelve gun battery in the centre of the town, having had fresh supplies of men, with an expectation of more; and also that they had a design of beating a parley, to invite the garrison to surrender. On the 14th, in the morning, the enemy opened another bomb battery on the right of Stanhope's Tower. One of the enemy was made prisoner as he was bathing, at the upper

end of St. Stephen's Cove, by lieut. Atkinson, of the Marlborough guard, who issuing out of the fort, brought him naked into the garrison. We had one man killed and one wounded. This night a very brisk fire continued on both sides, and we had four men wounded. A Spaniard, who worked in the castle, was torn to pieces by the fall of a dead shell, and was indeed the only Spaniard who was either killed or wounded during the whole siege. On the 15th, the firing continued as usual, with much greater damage to the castle than to the garrison, the shattered condition of which the enemy observing, they played their ten gun battery with greater violence than usual from Stanhope's Tower. Our embrasures were in so ruinous a condition, that we were obliged to strengthen them behind in the best manner we were able, part of the castle wall being so weakened that it could not bear any repair in the old places. This night one man was killed and two wounded. On the 16th, the weakness of the garrison occasioned the loss of a great number of our best soldiers. A shell from the enemy falling into a store-room where an officer resided, burst to the demolition of every thing there; but the officer, who was then there, providentially escaped. We had two officers wounded this day, with a great many soldiers. A bombardier was killed by a cannon ball. At night one man lost his leg by a splinter of a shell. On the 17th, the incessant firing of the enemy from their five gun battery in the lower end of the town, obliged us to abandon the Anstruther battery for some time, several of the guns and carriages being broken, and the others of no effectual service. We had unhappily this day four soldiers killed and seven wounded. The approach of night concluding this fatal day, the cannon, mortars and small arms were employed, with all possible diligence, till morning, during which time we had three men wounded. On the 18th, a soldier sitting at his barrack door was killed by a cannon ball, and two were wounded. At night, endeavouring to hoist a new flag and flag-staff, we were prevented by the violence of the enemy's fire, having one killed and two wounded; and intimidated the more by having two killed and one wounded before upon this unhappy night. On the 19th, in the morning, we repaired the embrasures on the Anstruther, and brought four 32 pounders from the Royal Battery, to replace those rendered useless by the enemy. The enemy playing so warmly from

their five gun battery, destroyed and broke down all our embrasures, dismounted one of our guns, and broke another to pieces; so that our gunners were compelled to abandon the battery for that day. Upon this day our allowance of wine was reduced to half a pint a man for the day; and also the aquadent, which usually and duly used to be served to those on duty, was intirely taken away, the brave general intending to maintain the garrison while either liquor or provision lasted. We had one man killed and six wounded this day. A continual fire was kept up on both sides for the whole night, during which we had two men and a boy killed, and one wounded. On the 20th, we had one killed and two wounded. In the night five were wounded. On the 21st, by the fierceness of the enemy's fire, which indeed was not inferior to any former day, we concluded they had a design to storm the garrison, this being the pretender's birth-day. One of our shells set a five gun battery on fire, which, however, the enemy soon extinguished, although we kept a continual fire upon them. We had one wounded, and this day capt. Hobby was unhappily killed, being torn by a shell in a most terrible manner. This shell falling into the castle, broke through a parcel of timber which covered a door, which made a passage into the main ditch where the officers used to assemble. This night a continual fire was kept on both sides, in which we set fire to some fascines and houses in town, which the enemy endeavouring to extinguish, we made great havock among them, with great and small shot, for the space of two hours while the flame continued. We happily escaped having any either killed or wounded this night. On the 22d, the enemy played with great fury on the south-west inward ravelins, which our soldiers wantonly called the devil's battery, where, destroying the embrasures and carriages, we were obliged to abandon it for some time. We set the windmill battery on fire, which they at length extinguished, after it had burned for some time with great fury, notwithstanding our continual fire upon them; so regardless was the French general of the lives of his soldiers. We had one man killed, and one died of his wounds. During the night the enemy did greater damage to our works than our men, which could not possibly be again repaired, though nothing was left undone for putting them in a posture of future defence; being as constantly beat down by the enemy as repaired,

paired, which occasioned the loss of many men. This night the enemy threw a shell into the north-west ravelins, which bursting among some cartridges and shells, set them on fire, without any further damage. We had one man wounded; and now again our apprehension of their intent to storm was renewed. The officers and soldiers very cheerfully received and obeyed the order of being very alert, and cautious of being surprized. On the 23d, the enemy slackened their fire till about 10, when they began again with their usual briskness, which we returned as well as possible. The enemy had now pulled down several houses to open a passage for their battery in town, which we expected to be opened every hour on the garrison, where it was well our courage did not diminish with our works. We had one killed and five wounded. This night the enemy kept a brisk fire, when the garrison were obliged to slacken theirs, the works being so damaged, that we were obliged to abandon the Anstruther fort, the cannon, carriages, and works being almost destroyed, without possibility of repairing them, thro' the continual fire of the enemy upon that place; all others we continued diligently to keep up as well as our unhappy situation would allow. This night two were killed and seven wounded, and Sir Hugh Williams received a slight wound on the piquet. On the 24th, in the morning, the enemy opened part of their battery in town, whence they kept a very brisk fire, at the same time keeping a continual fire from all their other batteries, which damaged our works more than ever, when our gunners were again obliged to abandon their stations. This day part of the embrasures on the Kane Lunette were set on fire, they having been repaired by fascines when the stone work was destroyed. The fire was soon extinguished. We had two men killed this day, and four wounded. At night we set fire to some of the enemy's fascines in the town, which burnt a long time with great fury, but was at length extinguished, altho' we played upon them with our great and small arms, shot and shells. This night a small party of the enemy came, in bravado, almost to the palisadoes, and sent two of their party, upon their hands and knees, to alarm our centinels, but who, upon being fired at, thought proper to retire, as did likewise the whole party, with what loss we could not discover, excessive darkness then prevailing. We had one man wounded in this short skirmish, which

terminated the occurrences of the night. On the 25th, the enemy kept a constant fire for the whole day, which obliged us to abandon our shattered batteries again, and consequently made a slow fire on our side from our cannon, but our mortars were briskly employed for the whole day. We had two killed and 12 wounded. This night the enemy kept a constant fire from their gun batteries, which they had neglected to do for some time, while our poor garrison looked with a horrid aspect. A party of the enemy, under the command of an officer, advanced almost to the Kane Lunette, yet avoided firing; but our centinels observing them, fired upon them, and, being excessive dark, we could only distinguish by their groans that many had been killed and wounded. We had five wounded this night. On the 26th, the brave governor issued orders that the gunners should keep as much as possible under cover, and fire when opportunity offered, owing, as was said, to the captain of the artillery's having acquainted him with the impossibility of their standing to their guns: Our mortars, nevertheless, played constantly upon them. This day five were wounded. At night we had four wounded. On the 27th, major Godfrey, with five others, were wounded by the burst of one shell which fell in the main ditch. A dark night approaching, the enemy began to play upon us from all their batteries, with their cannon, mortars, shells, and small arms, with greater fury than they had hitherto done. We continued our fire upon them with all our cannon and mortars, of every denomination, which continued on both sides until a sudden silence reigned in the enemy's camp, who, however, rushing impetuously, like a torrent, from the town, made their way upon the Anstruther, to the amount of about 3000; our centinels espying them as they passed the Quay guard-house, began to fire, and our guards catching the alarm, formed themselves for their reception, gave them a discharge, and fell back to load again, then mounting the banquet gave them two more. They on their part kept a terrible fire upon us, and we continued ours upon them until they came close to the palisadoes; we being only 20 in number, with one officer for the guard of that place, were compelled to retire in the best manner we were able to our captain of the guard, who had nobly maintained his post, and ordering us into the left of his guard, gave the enemy another volley or two; but being at length forced to retreat before

before such unequal numbers, they became masters of the covered way of the Anstruther, and also the Argyle. By this time the whole garrison was alarmed, who hastened to their alarm posts, whence they continued a terrible fire upon them, and more especially from the fusileers, who killed numbers of them; and thus the brave garrison prevented their advancing farther in this part of the garrison. The enemy were, by this time, got into the ditch of the Queen's-redoubt, and became masters of that fort. The Queen's-redoubt being taken, with the loss of lieut. Whitehead and several others, the rest retired into the subterraneous passages to guard them. In that part of the garrison who stopped the enemy from advancing, Kane's Lunette guard did wonders, and maintained their post against the most powerful efforts of the enemy to dislodge them. By this time we sprung five mines, three of which were to little effect; but the other two destroyed numbers of them, particularly the mine near the Argyle fort. The enemy having attacked the west part of the garrison in a manner equal to the north, they were more exposed to our fire, because of the remoteness of the garrison from town: Here they attacked the West Lunette, which was also defended with great bravery. The enemy, however, in the midst of fire and smoke, regardless of the loss of men, made themselves masters of a four gun battery, but were obliged to abandon it again with infinite loss; a constant fire being made from the princess Carolina's Lunette, sustained by some of our piquets. The survivors fled with great precipitation over the palisadoes, and flew back to the town. With such exalted courage and exerted bravery did this fatigued part of the garrison maintain their ground against unequal numbers, each officer and soldier emulous of glory. Lieut. col. Jefferys was made prisoner in this attack, and major Cunningham was wounded. On the south side of the garrison the enemy came in boats, one of them laden with scaling ladders, and attacked the garrison on that side, but were soon repulsed; the boat with scaling ladders was taken, and others sunk. This post was maintained by very few men, but such was the courage which now displayed itself, that some of the sick and wounded came out of the hospital to join in defence of this quarter. At this time the Marlborough fort was attacked by 700 men, led on by a prince of the blood, who were repulsed with great loss. It is needless to say more to the honour of

this fort, than that it was defended by a captain and 50 men. When the day appeared the enemy, fatigued with the night's counter, beat a parley, when our forebore their firing with such reluctance that our officers were obliged to stop them with menaces, sword in hand. We about 40 killed and wounded, and enemy 1500. Four regiments and company of artillery thus maintained the garrison against such numbers of the enemy by sea and land, for such a length of time, and with a gallantry perhaps paralleled in history. It is not to be wondered then that we were bore down such an army, supported by such a force to whom we were, comparatively speaking, but an handful. Amidst our distresses, so harrassed, shattered and lected, upon what honourable terms the fort was at last surrendered, the article of capitulation best will speak. (See last volume, p. 310.)

A List of the Killed, Wounded, and such as died of their Wounds, with those died of Disorders, and such as missing, &c.

REGIMENTS, &c.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died of their Wounds.	cases.
Comp. of artillery	8	22	3	
King's regiment	16	70	5	
R. Welch fusileers	17	76	4	
Col. Cornwallis's	8	52	3	
Lord Effingham's	16	71	7	
Capt. Scroop's men	6	10	3	
Total	71	301	25	1

Lieut. Armstrong dead of his wound. Lieut. Francis lost his arm.—Lieut. Y wounded in the heel.—Capt. Hobby ed.—Capt. Sir Hugh Williams wounded.—Major Godfrey wounded a shell.—Lieut. Whitehead killed small ball.—Major Cunningham wounded by a sword in the hand.

The Strength of the four Regiments at Beginning of the Siege.

King's regiment	—
Royal Welch fusileers	—
Col. Cornwallis's	—
Lord Effingham's	—
Total	—

of all the Ammunition expended in the Siege, from the 30th of April, to the 1st of June, 1756.

Inches.

12 $\frac{3}{4}$
7 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 $\frac{3}{4}$
5 $\frac{3}{4}$
4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hand grenades

Total

Inches.

Number.

of 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ 73
of 10 41
Balls 86

Total 200

ROUND SHOT.

GRAPE SHOT.

Number.	Weight.	Number.
4801	32 Pounds	490
2061	18	171
17600	12	19
6059	9	37
1940	6	148
489	4	13
556	3	28
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	53
Total 32706		Total 959

TABLE-HEADED SHOT.

Barrels of Powder expended.

Number.	Barrels.	lb.	Oz.
152	3157	49	13
155			
3	Reduced into Pounds,		
13	make		
9	353639 Pounds, and F		
	13 Ounces.		
Total 332			

of the BRITISH PLANTATIONS AMERICA, continued from p. 19.

THE next colony we are to give an account of, is that now called New-Jersey, which was originally a part of Nova-Belgia, and contained in the grant made by king Charles the Second, to his brother the duke of York, dated the 12th, 1663-4. He again made a grant of that part of Nova-Belgia, now called Nova-Cesarea, or New-Jersey, to Sir George Carteret, of Stratton, and Sir George Berkeley, on the 24th of June, 1664; the grant contained all the country from Hudson's river to Delaware river, and from the latter, to a station point at 41

deg. 40 min. north latitude, and up the former, to a station point at 41 deg. 20 min. north latitude; so that upon the east and west it is bounded by these two rivers, upon the south by the ocean, and upon the north by a line drawn from one of these station points to the other. As this country, as well as New-York, had been first planted by the Swedes, or, as some think, the Danes, and afterwards the Dutch; there were many planters in it when we retook it from the Dutch, and therefore the lord Berkley, and Sir George Carteret, sent over Philip Carteret, Esq; as governor under them, soon after they got the grant; and as lands might be had here for nothing, and free even from quit-rent, for six or seven years, a good many people, especially dissenters of all denominations, went from England to settle here. By this means the inhabitants became a strange mixture of people, Swedes, Danes, Dutch, English, Lutherans, Calvinists, Church of England, Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, &c. from whence we may believe, that it was not easy to govern them without a standing army of mercenary troops, which the proprietors could not afford. However, they continued pretty quiet till the year 1670, when the quit-rents became payable; but then, upon the governor's demanding payment of the quit-rents, they mutinied, expelled the governor, and established a government of their own, which government, or rather anarchy, continued till they were subdued by the Dutch in 1673; and as this country was the next year restored to us by the treaty of peace, Mr. Carteret returned governor with some new concessions from the proprietors, which kept the people quiet for some time. But the lord Berkley had, in the mean time, sold and assigned his right to the famous William Penn, and three other assignees, and these assignees had agreed with Sir George Carteret upon a partition of the province, by drawing a line from the south-east point of Little Egg harbour almost directly north, by which the province was divided into two equal parts, the easternmost of which was assigned, by the assignees, to Sir George Carteret, which was therefore called East New-Jersey, and Sir George assigned the westernmost to the assignees, which was therefore called West New-Jersey, so that these two continued, for several years, generally under distinct governors. Upon Sir George Carteret's death his trustees sold and assigned East New-Jersey to

to William Penn, and 11 other assignees, by a deed, dated February 2, 1681-2; and they again, soon after, sold and assigned one moiety of their right to the earl of Perth, created duke by king James after his abdication, and 11 other assignees. These divisions and subdivisions introduced such confusion with respect to the rights, which the respective planters had to their estates, that it has not to this day been cleared up: For, 1. Some of them hold their lands as general, or original proprietors, under the duke of York's grant. 2. Some of them as purchasers from these, or some of these proprietors, under the quit-rent mentioned and reserved in the purchase deeds. 3. Some of them as heirs, or assignees, of the first settlers, who had by patent, from the general proprietors, under a certain quit-rent per acre, what they call head-lands, that is to say, a certain number of acres allowed to the first settlers for themselves and every person they brought over with them: And, 4. Some hold their lands as the heirs or assignees of purchasers from the Indians, which sort of purchases was at first allowed by the instructions to their governors, but is now forbid by law, and some doubts are still remaining as to their validity.

As this confusion was very great at first, it made the people very uneasy, and as a people that are made uneasy in their circumstances, will always be mutinous, unless restrained by a military force; this with the variety of their sects of religion, and difference of original, occasioned, for many years, such mobs, tumults, and popular revolutions in the government of both the Jerseys, that at last, in the year 1702, the general proprietors of both, surrendered the government of the country to the crown, but reserved to themselves all their other rights, and, at the same time, they took care to stipulate some privileges in favour of the people, which were to be given as instructions to all future governors that should be appointed by the crown.

Upon this the lord Cornbury, then governor of New-York, was, by queen Anne, appointed governor likewise of the two Jerseys, from which time they continued to be under the same governor with New-York, until the year 1736, but always had, and still have a different council and house of representatives, and as to the supreme court of law, each of the Jerseys has still a distinct one of its

own, that of East-Jersey being held at Perth-Amboy, and that for West-Jersey at Burlington. But in 1736, upon the death of col. Cosby, and no new governor being named, the government of New-York, and the government of New-Jersey, devolved upon the two presidents of their respective councils, and the modern maxim of splitting all great places into different hands, in order to give salaries, or rather pensions, to a greater number of persons, having spread thro' the whole of our constitution, George Clarke, Esq; president of the council of New-York, was appointed governor of that colony, and the before-mentioned Lewis Morris, Esq; the chief justice of New-York, was appointed governor of New-Jersey, where he died governor in 1746, and Jonathan Belcher, Esq; who had been governor of Massachusetts Bay and New-Hampshire, was appointed, and now continues governor of New-Jersey; but no proper care has yet been taken about settling the old disputes about the property in the lands of that colony, which always has prevented, and still must prevent its thriving, as it might otherwise do, considering the fertility of the soil, and its security against any attack from the Indians, to which it lies no way exposed but upon the north side, and there it has always been defended by the long and faithful friendship of the Six Nations: How long this friendship may continue no one can tell, as we have, for above 30 years, allowed the French to incroach upon their territories, and often prevented, even by menaces, their resenting those incroachments, as they would otherwise have done.

This security, in which the inhabitants have lived, prevents our having any thing to add with regard to their military history, except that they have always furnished their quota of men to our general military expeditions on that side of the globe; and, notwithstanding the long and frequent disputes among themselves, the colony now seems to be in a prosperous way, as appears from the following state of their imports and exports, from June 24, 1750, to June 24, 1751.

Exported.

Flour	—	6424 Barrels.
Bread	—	168500 Weight.
Beef and pork	—	314 Barrels.
Grain	—	17941 Bushels.
Hemp	—	14000 Weight.
Some firkins of butter, some hams, beer, flax-seed. bar-iron, and lumber.		

Imported.

Imported.	
Rum	— 39670 Gallons.
Molasses	— 31600 Gallons.
Sugar	— 2089 Weight.
Pitch, tar, and turpentine	— } 437 Barrels.
Wines	— 123 Pipes.
Salt	— 12759 Bushels.

And the country is now divided into the following counties, each of which sends two members to the house of representatives, besides two from the city of Perth-Amboy, and two from that of Burlington; and each pays the following proportions to each 1000l. tax, viz.

East-Jersey.		West-Jersey.	
l.	s.	l.	s.
Somerset	39	Cape-May	31
Monmouth	169 10	Salem	144
Middlesex	115	Gloucester	86
Essex	136	Burlington	123 10
Bergen	82	Hunterdon	74
	<hr/> 541 10		<hr/> 458 10

Beside these, there are two new counties divided and marked out, to wit, Morris county, and Trent county, but they are as yet so thinly peopled, that they send no members to the house of representatives, nor pay to the publick tax, that is to say, a tax something of the nature of our land tax, but much more equally imposed.

Having now given as full an account of New-Jersey, as our designed brevity would admit, we shall next proceed to give an account of the colony of Pennsylvania, which country was by the Dutch reckoned a part of Nova-Belgia, and was probably, at first, supposed to be included, tho' perhaps not particularly described, in the grant made by king Charles the Second, to his brother the duke of York, when the design was set on foot for regaining that part of the English territories in North-America from the Dutch, who had fraudulently, and by stealth, got possession of it as before-mentioned.

But when William Pen, Esq; first projected the settling a colony in this country, for the benefit of his own sect of religion, the quakers, it is plain, that it was not then supposed to be included in the afore-said grant, for this reason he obtained a patent from king Charles the Second, dated March 4, 1680-1, of the upper part of the country, soon after which he obtained, from the duke of York, a grant of the town of Newcastle, then called Delaware, with a district of 12 miles February, 1757.

round it, which was dated August 24, 1683; and presently after he obtained another grant, from his royal highness, of a track of land, from 12 miles south of Newcastle, to Cape Henlopen; and as there were then a great many Swedish, Dutch, and English families, settled in the country contained within these last two grants, they chose to remain under a distinct jurisdiction of their own, but do still belong to the same proprietor, and have always been under the same governor, with the upper part of the country, the latter of which is called the province, and the former its territories; and in both it is one of their fundamental regulations, that none who believe in one Almighty God, and live peaceably, shall be molested in their religious persuasions, or compelled to frequent or maintain any religious worship contrary to their mind; and that all persons who profess to believe in Jesus Christ, shall be capable of serving the government in any capacity, they solemnly promising, when required, allegiance to the crown, and fidelity to the proprietor and governor.

As soon as Mr. Pen had obtained his patent and two grants, he engaged as many adventurers as he could, most of whom were quakers, and with them he went over himself to his new acquired country. But tho' he had got from the crown a right to a large extent of country, which then belonged to, and was possessed by the native Indians, he was so just as not to pretend to take possession, or to assign and parcel out any part of it to his adventurers, until he had bought it of the Indians; and he made an agreement with all the nations of Indians within his grant, that none of them should sell any part of their lands to any but his agents, at the same time laying it down as a rule for his agents, that none of them should enter upon, or authorize the entering upon any lands, until after they had bought them of the Indians. This prevented any such confusions as had happened in the Jerseys, and, at the same time, recommended him so strongly to the favour and the good opinion of the Indians, that, before the present war, none of them ever attempted to make war upon the people of Pennsylvania.

During the two years that Mr. Pen staid there, he planned out such a form of government, as has since invited more foreigners to go and settle in that country, than in any other of the British territories in America; and he laid an excellent plan

plan for building the city of Philadelphia, which has been pursued ever since, and which has rendered it one of the most pleasant and regular cities in the world, tho' some complaints are made of its being unhealthy, by reason of its low and moist situation, at the conflux of the Delaware and Schuyl-kill rivers. He likewise bought from the Indians, and laid out among his adventurers, such a large track of country, that it was divided into three counties, and that part of the country contained in his grant from the duke of York, he also divided into three counties; so that the province consisted, for many years, of three counties only, called Philadelphia, Buckingham, and Chester; and the territory still consists of three counties, called Sussex, Kent, and Newcastle; but as large tracks have been since purchased from the Indians, and settled, three more counties have been, of late years, added to the province, and called Lancaster, York, and Cumberland; of these six provincial counties, the first three send eight members each, the fourth sends four, and the two last but two members each, to the house of representatives; and to these are added two from the city of Philadelphia. Then, as to the three territorial counties, they send six members each, to their house of representatives; and we must observe, with respect to the legislature of Pennsylvania, that tho' the governor has a council, yet that council has no share in the legislative power, which is wholly lodged in the governor and house of representatives.

The climate and soil of this country being extremely proper for producing all sorts of corn, and the people very industrious, they not only supply themselves, but export large quantities, besides several other sorts of commodities, so that they now carry on a very extensive trade, as we may judge from the following list of trading vessels entered inwards, and cleared outwards at the Custom-house of Philadelphia, from March 2, 1748-9, to December 25, 1749.

Entered inwards.		Cleared out.	
Ships	62	Ships	64
Brigs	72	Brigs	68
Snows	25	Snows	26
Schooners	25	Schooners	21
Sloops	119	Sloops	112
	303		291

And when this account was made out, there were remaining in the harbour, 19

ships, nine snows, eight brigs, two schooners, and one sloop. In all 39. Most of which were, perhaps, in a few days after entered out, as the river is generally frozen up, and the navigation stopt, during the months of January and February, yearly.

[To be continued in our next.]

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE following surprising relation, which was first published near 60 years ago, and caused much wonder, I desire you to republish for the observation of the curious in electrical experiments and discoveries. It has not been made publick since, that I know of, but has lain buried amongst a very large collection of curious memoirs, which, at my leisure, may, now and then, be made serviceable to your useful and entertaining Magazine.

I am, &c.

FERDINAND Charles, count de Thun, kinsman, and great huntsman, to John Ernest, archbishop of Saltzburg, prince of the empire, and legate of the holy apostolical see, &c. being a person of a lively, but somewhat delicate constitution, in the flower of his age, of a quick and stirring genius, and lofty thoughts; in March, 1692, as he was following his game, chanced to take cold in his feet, whereby the pores being contracted, the spirits were detained, and compelled, as it were, to regurgitate upon the brain. From this time forth, for some three or four years, he felt a heaviness in his head, as if it had been filled with lead; found himself indisposed for reading and writing, even so much as a letter to a friend; was troubled with watchings a nights, and paroxysms of dizziness very often, if not daily returning; complained of a burning heat about the region of the diaphragm, and was very much disturbed with wind; tho' in all other respects he was in perfect health.

But about the latter end of December, 1696, having too much exposed himself to the piercing cold of the Alps, he was seized with a rheum, and a hoarseness, almost to the total loss of his voice; on which he returned to court. This same night, and some following days, he made use of a remedy, ordered by Dr. Lospichler, physician to the archbishop and court. About a day or two after, he, together

together with his brother count George, were dining at the house of count de Wolkenstein, with whom, at that time, there was a certain English physician, who perceiving the count de Thun desirous to entertain the company with discourse in his turn, but unable to do it, and sympathizing with him, took occasion to tell, how, with a certain remedy, he used in Italy, to restore several of the lent preachers, and of the eunuchs belonging to the stage; who, after a violent vocal exercise, not having carefully guarded themselves from the injuries of the cold, had either almost, or altogether, lost their speech, and yet lay under a necessity of being cured against the next day, otherwise, to the great disappointment and damage of many, the expected performances must have undoubtedly failed. The remedy he used, was a certain ointment, whose composition he also described; wherewith he caused the soles of their feet, to be anointed hot, at going to bed; and in the morning the patient did always infallibly recover his voice; which, without this, to several has frequently been irreparably lost.

The count, who all this time had listened with great attention, no sooner went home, but forthwith he caused to prepare the ointment; and that very night, at going to bed, applied it, after the prescribed method; which, in a manner, violently entering the soles of his feet, and with a very sensible heat of the parts, did so unlock the closed pores, that against morning, he had not only compleatly regained his voice, but was moreover perfectly set at liberty from all the other troublesome symptoms, wherewith, for some years, he had formerly been afflicted: Yea, as he often afterwards proved, he felt no hurtful cold in his feet, tho', for whole days together, hunting in the snow. But next evening, being threatened with the return of the fluxion, the court physician ordered a remedy, made up with spermaceti, &c. enjoining him to continue it for some days.

Upon the second night after the use of this ointment, as his groom of the chamber was undressing the count to bed, there appeared a very wonderful and amazing sight; for, as he was drawing off his lord's stockings, there fell from them live sparks of fire, visible, and sensible, with such a crackling noise, as salt makes, when thrown on burning coals, which did even really scorch his hands; and afterwards, as he was shaking them, whether acci-

dentally, or for the greater conveniency of folding, there proceeded from them a flame, in a very large and violent flash. About the very same time, prince Sigismund Ignatius, count de Wolkenstein, bishop of Chiempsee, and suffragan of Saltsburg, a near relation of our count, having departed this life at Inspruck, it was reported, over all the town, that the deceased person had obtained leave from the powers of the other world, to visit his living friend, and thus to wish him a good night; which passed for an undoubted truth among the generality there.

It was not only this night that this extraordinary phenomenon was to be seen; it continued for the space of ten or twelve weeks: And whatsoever stockings the count did wear, who changed them five times in fifteen days for a trial, the same effect still succeeded, provided, by being twice or thrice upon him, they were but once sufficiently charged with the effluvia from his body.

Some there were, who, to diminish the strangeness of the thing, alledged, that the dust of a phosphorus, or lucid shining substance, had been sprinkled upon the count's stockings, whereby himself and others might be imposed on. But there were several circumstances in this matter, that did manifestly evince the vanity of such a thought. For, first, This light was never to be seen, without the agitation or shaking of that from whence it appeared to proceed; whereas to that of a phosphorus, no such thing is required. Secondly, This was kindled of a sudden, and no less quickly disappeared, like the flash of a fulminating powder: But the phosphorus shines always, with one tenor of light, when not overpowered by a greater. Thirdly, This was accompanied with a noise, each sparkle making a sensible dislosion; but that, as little attended with any sound, as the light of the moon, shining in the silent midnight. And last of all, it was not possible, that so many illustrious and learned persons, of all qualities and degrees, could be any manner of way imposed upon, in a matter of sense and sight, into which they had carefully examined: For from the very beginning, this had been seen by princes, archbishops, counts, bishops, philosophers, and physicians, all which were satisfied, that there was no deception therein.

There remain yet two remarkable circumstances, that ought not to be omitted: One is, that the woollen stocking, that

was next to his leg, when agitated, did not send forth a flame so plentiful, nor nigh so many sparkles, or so loudly crackling, as the outmost one that was of silk. The other is, that this flashing or sparkling quality, would remain in them for a day or two, yea, several days after using; so that, whatever might be the cause thereof, it was sufficiently tenacious, not immediately to vanish into the air.

Thus did the count enjoy the advantageous effects of the opening of the obstructed pores of his feet, procured by the use of the ointment, to the no small encrease of his health, and benefit of all his body; tho' yet not without some detriment to these parts to which it had been applied. For, when on a time he had, for the greatest part of a day, violently exercised himself in running after his game, the uppermost stocking, which was the third from his skin, was so thoroughly impregnated with that flashing matter, that all three being taken off together, and, after lying some days, forcibly pulled one from another, a great flash was excited, with a very considerable noise. But forasmuch as the soles of his feet, did, after the manner of serpents, in large quantities cast off the scarf-skin, in the place of which another, much more tender and delicate, but not so commodious for the exercise of hunting, did succeed: The count not brooking this, tho' often forewarned by the English physician, to beware of water, caused to prepare a warm bath, wherein he washed his feet; by which two large handfuls, of such scaly matter, as is to be seen in the head of many, were fetched off. From this time forward, the sparkles and flame were never more to be seen; and his visage, that, during their appearance, was round and plump, became now, as formerly, more oval and slender: So that he found by experience, that he had recovered strength in his feet, at the expence of that of his head. That these things proceeded from a suppression of some effluvia, seems probable from hence, that for several weeks after, he was troubled with an itching in those parts, the sulphurous particles offering themselves at the pores of the skin, being there detained, because of their contraction.

This relation was extracted from a letter addressed to the archbishop of Saltzburg, wherein the author pretends philosophically to account for this surprizing phenomenon; but I will content myself for this time, with having narrated

matter of fact, leaving the curious to their own conjectures about the cause.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

BY inserting what I have here sent you, in your next Magazine, you will greatly oblige me and benefit the church, as is hoped by, Yours, unknown.

To all H—DS and F—LL—WS of C—ll—ges in both our Universities, and to all others concerned in giving TESTIMONIALS.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is a very grievous thing to see the notorious abuse of testimonials: For it is owing to this abuse (in a great measure at least, as will appear from the quotation below) that we have so many unworthy cl—rgym—n amongst us. Such cl—rgym—n as bring a disgrace upon the church, by giving those occasion (who indeed seek occasion) to blaspheme and spread an evil report of the truth and excellency of the Christian religion, which their own corrupt, wordly-minded hearts will not suffer them to believe and practice. Such cl—rgym—n as are the cause (in part at least) why many of our well-disposed, yet weak and misguided brethren are so easily drawn away from the church, and consequently why we are now crumbling into so many sects and parties: For I have often heard the scandalous lives of our cl—rgy, together with the present fashionable, yet most anti-scriptural way of preaching, alledged as the reason of their leaving the church, and going to hear and attend preachers (as they call them) of this or that sort; for, say they, these men preach Christ to us. And it must be confessed, and that too with great sorrow and grief of soul, that what these men deliver (some of them at least) is more agreeable to the doctrines of the gospel and (blessed be God, for such is their harmony and agreement) to the doctrines of the church of England, than what is in general preached, (strange to tell!) even by the cl—rgy of the church of England themselves. But, God be praised, there are not those wanting who do preach the doctrines of the church of England, and may God, in compassion to this his distressed Zion, increase their number. But tho' these men preach what is the word of God, will that make their preaching, without the authority and leave of those whose peculiar office it is to ordain, right and agreeable to the word of God? No surely,

surely. And let it be seriously considered, by these invaders of the sacred office, that no one has a right to preach except he be sent, and that Christ himself did not preach till he was commissioned by God himself. These growing evils, gentlemen, it is greatly in your power to put a stop to. Very few are admitted into holy orders without first applying to you for testimonials. And, indeed, very few whom you have not had under your care for three or four years, to instruct and qualify for the sacred office. How this time has been employed of late, the present mournful state of our clergy, and the mischiefs here complained of, in consequence of it, are too plain and too melancholy proofs to be enlarged upon. What we see and feel should make us more active and diligent, in order to make things better: And therefore these matters I recommend, gentlemen, to your most serious consideration, and beg you, and all others who shall be concerned in giving testimonials, as you value the welfare of the universities, of the church of England, nay, as you value Christ and your own souls, and as you hope to have a conscience void of offence at the great day of account, to attend to what the following quotation suggests to you, for the good of your church—the church of England—and I wish you good luck in the name of the Lord.

“One is to intreat you (says a bishop of Rochester, Sprat I believe, in the course of his charge delivered to his clergy in the year 1695) that you would be exceeding watchful and indeed religiously scrupulous for whom you give certificates and testimonials. For what some of you, perhaps out of good nature, or good neighbourhood, or an easiness and not being able to resist importunity, may, at first, think to be only a matter of form, is not so to me. I have scarce any other way possible of being rightly informed, from without, of the good lives or sufficient endowment of the persons but only by yours and the like testimonies. The law of the land appoints that method to me and almost confines me to it. Whereas if you make this only a business of private favour or partiality not of public judgment and conscience, I may chance to be led into very mischievous, and sometimes very irreparable mistakes only by that, which you may esteem but as a piece of bashfulness and good breeding. I may be induced to lay hands on the ignorant and unworthy, merely by the autho-

rity of your names, the subscribing of which you might think to be only an office of common humanity and modesty.”

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

A S I R,

AS the time for looking into the Flower Garden is now coming on, it may be agreeable to some of your readers, to give the following extract from a discourse on the specific differences of Plants, presented to the Royal Society, Dec. 17, 1674, by the famous Mr. Ray, and lately published in the History of that Society, by Thomas Birch, D. D. their secretary.

I am, &c.

MR. Ray, after some curious remarks upon the varieties of flowers and fruits, goes on as follows: “But, because these variety of flowers, for their beauty and rarity, are highly prized and desired by the curious; and those of fruits do no less gratify the palate than these the eye, it were desirable to know certainly, how such varieties might be produced. First, One means to advance plants from single to double flowers is by frequent removals. Laurembergius saith *, that he hath often tried in julyflowers, and found, that single ones, by being removed first in the spring, then in the autumn, and afterwards again the spring following, and not permitted to flower in the mean time, have all come to bear double flowers. Secondly, One means to diversify the colour of the flower is, by watering them only with water deeply tinged with the colour you would have the flower to be of. Laurembergius, in several places of his book de Horticul. inculcates this experiment, lib. i. cap. 31. §. 5. Item, cap. 19. §. 10. and cap. 13. §. 6. he thus prescribes the manner of making it: Fill a vessel of what size or fashion you please with very fat earth, dried in the sun or sifted, and therein plant a slip or branch of a plant, bearing a white flower (for such only can be tinged;) use no other water to water it with, but such as is tinged with red, if you desire red flowers, with green, if green, &c. With such coloured water water it twice a day, morning and evening, removing it into a house by night, so that it drink not of the morning or evening dew for three weeks space. You shall (saith he) experience, that it will produce flowers tinged, not altogether with that colour, wherewith

* Horticul. Lib. i. cap. xxviii. §. 3.

wherewith you watered it, but partly with that, partly with the natural.

The most sure and facil way to get plants different, either in colour or multiplicity of flower, is to sow the seeds of those plants, of which you desire such varieties, in a rich soil, or one different from what is natural to such plants when wild. For, if you sow the seed, for example, of a single julyflower in a good ground, among many that bear single flowers, it shall give you some roots, that yield double, and some of different colours, from the mother plant, which you may afterward propagate by the slip. The plants that are most apt to be thus diversified by sowing, are julyflowers, anemonies, larkspurs, columbines, bears-ears, stocks, and wall-flowers, primroses, and cowslips, tulips, crocuses, blue bottles, daisies, hepaticas, and violets.

An ESSAY on the JEWS. By M. de VOLTAIRE.

YOU desire me to give you a faithful representation of the genius and history of the Jews: Without entering into the ineffable ways of Providence you endeavour to find, in the manners of that people, the source of those events which Providence hath brought to pass.

It is certain the Jews are the most singular nation that ever existed. And tho' it be the most contemptible in the eyes of a statesman, it is in many respects the just object of a philosopher's attention.

The Guebri, the Banians, and the Jews are the only nations who have not been extinguished by dispersion, and who have perpetuated themselves in the midst of foreign nations, without contracting any alliance with them, and always remaining a distinct people from the rest of the world.

The Guebri were formerly much more considerable than the Jews, being the remains of the antient Persians, to whom the Jews were subject. But they are only to be found now scattered in a small part of the east.

The Banians, who are descended from those antient nations from whom Pythagoras drew his philosophy, are to be met with only in India and Persia: But the Jews are dispersed all over the face of the earth; and were they all to assemble, would be found much more numerous than they ever were during their short possession of the sovereignty of Palestine. Almost all who have wrote the history of their origin, have endeavoured to heighten it by prodigies. Every thing relating to

them is miraculous. Their oracles predicted to them nothing but conquests: And those who actually became conquerors easily believed those antient oracles that were justified by the event. What distinguishes the Jews from other nations is, that, in their oracles alone, is truth to be found: Of this we are not permitted to doubt. These oracles, which they understand only in the literal sense, foretold an hundred times that they should be masters of the world: Nevertheless they have never possessed but a small corner of land, and that only for a few years: At present they have not the property of a single village. They ought therefore to believe, and in fact they do believe, that their predictions are still to be one day fulfilled, and that they shall have the empire of the world.

They are considered as the last of all people, both among Mussulmen and Christians, and yet they think themselves the first. This pride in the midst of their abasement is justified by an unanswerable reason, namely, that they are the fathers both of the Christians and Mussulmen. The Christian and Mahometan religions acknowledge the Jewish religion for their mother; and by a very odd contradiction, she is the object both of their respect and abhorrence.

I shall pass over that continued series of prodigies which astonishes the imagination and exercises faith. I shall only mention events purely historical, stript of the celestial concurrence and of those miracles which the Almighty so long vouchsafed to operate in favour of this people.

We find in Egypt a family, at first consisting only of seventy persons, producing, at the end of 215 years, a nation that counted 600,000 fighting men; which with the old men, women and children, make upwards of two millions of souls. There is no other example of such prodigious increase. This multitude, leaving Egypt, sojourned forty years in the deserts of Arabia Petraea, in which miserable country their number greatly diminished.

What remained of them advanced a little to the north of those deserts. It should seem that they had the same principles with the modern inhabitants of Arabia Petraea, and Arabia Deserta, massacring, without pity, the inhabitants of the villages, which they could overpower, reserving only the young women. Increase of their numbers hath ever been the principal object of both those nations. We find that when the Arabs conquered Spain the tax they

they imposed was to be paid in marriageable young women: And, at this day, the Arabs never make a treaty without stipulating for some young women and presents.

The Jews came into a sandy country, interspersed with hills, where there were some villages inhabited by a small nation A called Midianites. They took, in one camp of the Midianites, 675,000 sheep, 72,000 oxen, 61,000 asses, and 32,000 maids that had not known man. All the men, women, and male children were put to the sword; the young women and the booty were divided among the people and the priests.

They afterwards made themselves masters of Jericho in the same country; but having devoted all its inhabitants to destruction, they did not spare even the maids, saving alive only a courtesan named Rahab, who assisted them in surprizing the city.

It hath been a question among the learned, Whether the Jews, like so many other nations, offered human sacrifices? This is a dispute about words: Those whom they devoted to death were not slain upon an altar with religious rites, but they were nevertheless immolated, and not one spared. The 29th verse of the xxviii chapter of Leviticus, expressly forbids the redeeming of any persons devoted: It says, *they shall surely be put to death*. It was by virtue of this law that Jephtha devoted to death, and cut the throat of his daughter; that Saul wanted to kill his son, and that the prophet Samuel cut in pieces king Agag, Saul's prisoner. It is very certain, that God is master of the lives of all men; and that it doth not belong to us to examine his laws: We ought to confine ourselves to the belief of these facts, and respect in silence the designs of God who hath permitted them.

It is also asked, What right strangers as the Jews were, had to the land of Canaan? To which it is answered, that they had the right which God gave them.

No sooner had they taken Jericho and Ai, than a civil war broke out among G them, in which the tribe of Benjamin was almost exterminated, man, woman, and child; there remained only 600 males: But the people being unwilling that one of the tribes should be extinguished, destroyed with fire and sword, a city of the tribe of Manasseh, and slew all the inhabitants, H old men and children, married women, and widows, sparing only 600 virgins, whom they gave to the 600 surviving Benjamites, to recruit their tribe, that the

number of the 12 tribes might be kept up.

However the Phenicians, a powerful people, settled, from time immemorial, on the coasts, alarmed at the depredations and cruelties of these new-comers, often chastised them: The neighbouring princes also leagued against them, and they were seven times reduced to slavery in the space of about 200 years.

At last they set up a king, whom they chose by lot: This king could not be very powerful, for the first battle that the Jews fought under him, against the Philistines, their masters, they had not, in their whole B army, but one sword and lance, and not one instrument of iron. However David, their second king, made war with advantage. He took the city of Salem, so famous since under the name of Jerusalem; and then the Jews began to make some figure in the neighbourhood of Syria.

Their government and their religion assumed a more venerable form: Hitherto they had not been able to build temples, like the neighbouring nations. Solomon built a very magnificent one, and ruled over this people 40 years.

Solomon's reign was the best days of D the Jews; all the kings of the earth together could not shew a treasure equal to that of this prince.

King David, whose predecessor had not even iron, left, in ready money, to his son Solomon 25648,000,000 livres of the present money: His fleets, which went to E Ophir, brought back yearly 70 millions in pure gold, besides silver and precious stones. He had 40,000 stalls for horses of his chariots, and 12,000 horsemen, 700 wives, and 300 concubines. Nevertheless he had no wood or workmen to build his palace and his temple. He borrowed F them from Hiram king of Tyre, who furnished even the gold, and Solomon gave him in return 20 towns. Commentators have acknowledged that these facts want explanation, and suspect that the copyists, who alone could err, have made some mistake in a figure.

[To be continued in our next.]

The CENTINEL, N° 4.

*Clypeumque jubaſque
Divini aſſimulat capitis dat inania verba,
Dat ſine mente ſonum, greſſuſque effingit
euntis.* VIRG.

H TO impede virtue by miſrepresentation, and blacken innocence by calumny, has been the clandestine employment of vice in every age and nation; and tho' the hand of time hath endeavoured to denude the forgeries

forgeries of falshood, and the pen of satire hath been drawn in the cause of truth and integrity, yet have their united forces proved insufficient to retard the celerity of scandal, or to stop the current of detraction. One would almost be inclined to imagine that there was an evil principle in our nature, exciting every man to consider his neighbour's wisdom as a reproach of his own folly, and his neighbour's exaltation as an obstacle to his own happiness. Hence arise the burnings of envy, the malice of comparison, and the bickerings of animosity; to this we must in a great measure attribute the supplantation of merit, the progress of folly, and the retrogression of wisdom and knowledge. The celebrity of one writer draws after it the abuse and aspersion of a thousand, and the beauty of one distinguished female calls forth all the arrows of censure, and gives vent to all the poison of malevolence; the perspicacious eye of envy is continually looking thro' the wrong end of the perspective, to magnify every blemish and diminish every perfection: No incitements are left to animate languor or encourage virtue, to disentangle sophistry or investigate truth; whilst the great and good are only rendered more miserable by their accomplishments, and incur a punishment where they had deserved a reward.

Such were my last night's meditations on the hard lot of mankind, when, sitting in my elbow chair, I indulged the dark suggestions of melancholy, and gave ear to the dictates of experience, lamenting evils which I could not remove, and probing wounds which I could not heal; when that sleep, which I had long in vain solicited, at length insensibly stole upon me, and conveyed me, in a moment, to those ideal regions, where imagination wanders without restraint, and reason resigns her sceptre into the hands of fancy. I found myself on a sudden transported to a fair and spacious plain, where I saw, at a distance, two armies, who seemed prepared for action, and on the point of engagement with each other; for a while I stood undetermined whether I should proceed to the field of battle or retire to some place of safety, when a celestial form, with looks of sweetness and complacency, approached towards me: "Brother Centinel, said he, and smiled, I read your uncertainty, and know your doubts; behold in me the genius of instruction, I am come to calm thy fears and to remove thy ignorance; know then, the place thou seest before thee, is the spot appointed to determine the fate of mankind

in this decisive day, between the rival powers of Truth and Falshood, who have been long contending for the empire of the world; come with me to yonder eminence, whence thou mayst view the conflict unhurt and undiscovered; follow me, and be safe." I obeyed with chearfulness the commands of my heavenly guide, who conducted me to the promised asylum, which hung immediately over the field of battle, whence I could with ease perceive the disposition of the armies, and be an eye-witness of every motion.

The forces of Truth were commanded by those illustrious generals, Merit, Learning, and Time, who were joined by two powerful female allies, Modesty and Beauty: Those of Falshood were led on by Calumny, Ignorance, and Malice; Envy and Detraction were employed as aid de camps, and were, as I afterwards found, of infinite service in the engagement; and now
——— together rush'd

Both battles main, with ruinous assault
And unextinguishable rage.

The first attack which I beheld was Falshood's right wing, under the conduct of Calumny, bearing down on the left wing of Truth, commanded by Merit, who, by dint of courage and conduct, kept the field for some time, and seemed but to imbibe fresh spirit from the spears of the enemy, that fell blunted to the ground, which Calumny observing, by the advice of Experience, changed her weapons, and ordered her troops to make use of poisoned arrows, which fell in such frequent and irresistible showers, that they were forced to give way and yield to superior force. Time, who was in the rear, advanced immediately to the assistance of Merit, and endeavoured to rally his distressed friends, but was too slow in his motions to counteract the vigilance and activity of his adversary.

I could not but observe upon this occasion, that the success of Falshood was in a great measure owing to the assistance of Ridicule, who, from a subaltern in the service of Calumny, had lately raised himself by art and chicanery to a distinguished rank in the army: His troops also, like those of his general, made use of poisoned arrows, which they shot in the manner of the Parthians, so that they seemed to fly from the enemy while they attacked him.

In the midst of the battle I remarked, with a mixture of surprize and indignation, a warrior who, by the splendor of his dress and the gaiety of his appearance, seemed no inconsiderable personage; who several times, to my great astonishment, deserted
from

from Truth to Falshood, and again from Falshood to Truth, shifting sides almost every moment, and who yet was received by each with an equal degree of satisfaction; the name of this Swiss-like hero I found, on enquiry, to be Wit: I soon learned that he had more of Therfites than of Ajax in his composition, and served rather to divert and entertain both armies, than to be of any real consequence or importance to either.

From this ridiculous object my attention was now called off to another part of the field, to mark the bold and successful attacks of Learning on Ignorance, whom he would have put to flight with the utmost facility, but that he listened to the dictates of Pride, and pushed his victory too far; the fatal consequences of which was, that ambushes were laid for him by the enemy, which he fell into with precipitation, and could not escape from, without difficulty and danger.

Tho' the two amazons, Modesty and Beauty, most heartily engaged in the defence of their beloved monarch, I could not help observing that the former was greatly deficient in conduct, and the latter failed in point of courage, so that their forces were easily subdued by Impudence and Malice; their defeat had indeed gone nigh to bring on a general overthrow, and determined the Victory in favour of Falshood, had not Virtue arrived most seasonably to the relief of Truth with a considerable reinforcement. At his approach every cheek was flushed with confidence, and every eye sparkled with delight; Merit rallied his scattered troops, even Modesty grew bold under his auspices, Beauty smiled with fresh charms, and Learning took the field once more with reanimated vigour. Integrity, who had the first command under this new ally, had brought with him a quantity of shields, proof against the fears of Malice, and impenetrable by the arrows of Calumny; with these the army of Truth was soon equipped, and renewed the battle with fresh ardour and redoubled courage. Falshood began now, in her turn, to despair, her forces retreated on every side, and Victory was just on the point of declaring herself the patroness of Truth, when the half-subdued combatant, by the advice of Cunning, whom she always consulted, took a dangerous and desperate resolution, which proved but too successful. She cloathed herself in the habit of Truth, assumed her air, gesture and discourse, and coming to the enemy's camp, insinuated herself into the hearts of the soldiery, and seduced the whole army over to her own territories, where it was some time

February, 1757.

before the captives discovered the fraud, and found themselves the deluded victims of Treachery and Dissimulation. The cries made by the unhappy prisoners on a sudden awaked me, to lament, once more, the undeserved fate of Truth, thus doomed to fall a sacrifice to the stratagems of Falshood, who has the insolence to boast her perpetual triumphs over the united efforts of Learning, Merit and Virtue.

To the AUTHOR.

S I R,

FOR sixty years past the legislature have been promoting the growth of corn, by a bounty on exportation, and encouraging the making spirits from grain, for the sending of which abroad, there is likewise a drawback of the whole duty, which is upwards of 19l. per ton. The consequence hath been, that altho', in one year, four million quarters of corn were exported, we have felt no want of it for sixteen years, till this present winter, the landholder sowing annually more as the demand increased.

I am no advocate for distiller or brewer, but for the community; and, as the evil is temporary, would apply a remedy adequate. The landed interest is a lasting interest, and must not be hurt; the revenue on spirits hath been increased by gradually charging them with 15l. per ton, more than was paid twelve years ago, but the consumption is reduced as eleven is to seven, within that space of time.

From what is advanced above, I infer, that the free importation of corn, the permission of prize flour being used here, and a restraint on the distillery from the use of wheat, for a limited time, would answer all the purposes wanted; the alarm of such restraint having already reduced wheat 4s. per quarter. The brewery object to this partial prohibition, and say it should extend to barley and malt, or they should be subject to great inconveniences, by the dearness of those articles: But begging those gentlemen pardon, I know no trade that can so well bear a few difficulties as theirs; to prove what I say, take the following fact: The London brewery did, in the years 1755, and 1756, throw away yeast to the amount of 18,000l. every house that had agreed to the yeast scheme (as they called it) willingly suffering a proportionable loss of the said sum. Add to this, that malt for three years past hath been at a medium, from 18s. to 22s. per quarter, and great stocks brewed on those

those easy terms. The profits of a trade should be calculated for several years, and not a few months, which is the present case.

Another affair which should be known, is the shameful abuse of the poor, in setting the assize. I mean no reflection on the court of aldermen; but would expose the mealmen and bakers, who frequently give 4s. per quarter more for one parcel of wheat than it is worth, and have it abated in another, that the assize may be fixed at the highest price. This fact hath lately been proved before an honourable committee, and, I dare say, will be prevented.

I am, Sir, Yours,

Feb. 4, 1757.

W. W.

From the CITIZEN.

DINING a few days since at the Ship in Ivy-Lane, I had the pleasure of falling into conversation with a country clergyman, who soon convinced me his talents were not confined to religious matters. The present dearth of bread, and the consequences to our industrious poor, were our chief topics, in which he earnestly recommended the use of barley-bread, as more heartening, and infinitely more wholesome, than wheat-bread, and assured me, that Dr. Hales had acquainted him, he had tried experiments upon bread, from a very considerable number of bakers in this town, and had extracted a quantity of allum, hardly to be believed, even from a twopenny loaf; and that the doctor imagined the chief of the disorders children were afflicted with, proceeded from the above pernicious custom*. This gentleman likewise recommended the more general use of grey peas as very heartening food, and a good substitute for bread; and just at parting, related an extraordinary affair which had happened in his own knowledge within these few days, viz. A man who had lain some time in an apoplectick fit, and to all appearance quite dead; a woman happening to come in, ordered a handful of salt to be brought her, which she put into a pint of cold water, and with great diffi-

culty (the patient's teeth being strongly clenched) forced down his throat; who immediately came to himself, to the great surprize of the spectators. The woman assured them she had this receipt from an Arabian, which may probably be well known to the learned in physick; but I think ought to be made as publick as possible, for the general utility of mankind.

I am, &c. W. W.

P. S. To confirm the above account, a gentlewoman, whose veracity I can well rely upon, assured me the same remedy was administered to her, and with success, upon her being taken up senseless by a fall down stairs.

Extracts from the HISTORY of the VOYAGES of SCARMENTADO; a Satire of M. VOLTAIRE'S, lately printed in the Geneva Edition of his Works.

MY name is Scarmentado, my father was governor of the city of Candia, where I came into the world in 1600." "I went to France in the reign of Lewis, surnamed The Just; the first thing I was asked was, whether I chose to breakfast with a bit of the marshal d'Ancre, whose body the publick had roasted, and which was distributed very cheap to those that desired to taste it. This nation was at that time, a perpetual prey to civil wars, occasioned now for a place in council, then for two pages of controversy, and those intestine broils, some times lesser, at others greater, had, for the space of forty years, infected that charming country. Such were the liberties of the Gallican church: The French, said I, are naturally wise: What makes them deviate from that character? They are much given to bantering and pleasantry, and yet they commit a St. Bartholomew, happy that age wherein they will do nothing but rally and banter.

From hence I set out for England, the same fanatical temper, excited here the same furious zeal, a set of devout Roman Catholics, had resolved, for the good of the church, to blow up the king, the royal family, and the parliament, with gunpowder, and thereby free the nation from

* The reason given for putting allum in bread is, that the poor people will not buy it unless it be more white than they can make it without. But the true reason is, that it whitens bread made of bad flour with bad water. As allum is a very great astringent and styptic, an habitual use of it, in ever so small quantities, must necessarily contract the lacteal vessels, which convey the chyle from the intestines into the blood, and when it gets into the blood, must cause obstructions in the vital organs, which must be productive of all sorts of chronic distempers, and immature death. Adult people will sooner or later feel the effects of it, but children much more, as it will curdle the milk on their stomachs, besides the disadvantages mentioned above.

from those hereticks. I was shewn the spot, where the blessed queen Mary, daughter to Harry the Eighth, had caused above five hundred of her subjects to be burned. A pious Hibernian priest assured me, it was a very laudable action, first, because those they had burned were English; and, secondly, because they never took any holy water, nor did they believe in St. Patrick. He wondered particularly, that queen Mary was not yet canonized, which he hoped nevertheless, would take place as soon as the cardinal nephew was at leisure.

I went to Holland, in hopes of finding more peace and tranquillity, with a more flegmatical people. At my arrival at the Hague, I was entertained with the beheading of a venerable old patriot. It was the prime minister Barnevelt, the most deserving man in the republick. Struck with pity at the sight, I asked what his crime was, and whether he had betrayed the state? He has done worse, replied a preacher with a black cloak, that man believes, we can be saved by good works, as by faith. You are sensible, that were such systems suffered to prevail or gain ground, the commonwealth could not long subsist, and that a severe law is indispensably necessary to check and refute such scandalous horrors. A deep Dutch politician told me, with a sigh, alas, Sir, such commendable actions will not last for ever: Our people's character bends naturally towards the abominable dogma of toleration; some day or other they will adopt it; I shudder at the thought: Believe me, Sir, (pursued he) it is a mere chance you actually find them so laudably and zealously inclined, to cut off the heads of their fellow-creatures, for the sake of religion. Such were the lamentable words of the Dutchman; for my own part, I thought proper to abandon a country, whose rigour and severity had no compensation, and therefore embarked for Spain.

I arrived at Seville in the finest season of the year. The court was there, the galleons were arrived, and all seemed to proclaim joy, abundance, and profusion. I spied at the end of a beautiful alley, full of orange and lemon-trees, a vast concourse round an amphitheatre richly adorned, the king, the queen, the infants and infantas, were seated under a stately canopy, and, overagainst that august family, another throne, higher and more magnificent, had been erected. I told one of my travelling companions, that unless that throne was reserved for God, I

could not see the use of it; but these indiscreet words being over-heard by a grave Spaniard, I paid dear for having uttered them. In the mean time I imagined we were to be diverted with a caroussel, wrestling, bull-baiting, or something of that nature, when I perceived the grand inquisitor ascend that throne, and bestow his blessing upon the king and people. Then appeared an army of monks, filing off, two by two, some were white, others black, grey, brown, shod, bare-footed, with a beard, and without, with a cowl, and without. Then came the executioner, followed by about forty wretches, guarded by a world of grandees and alguazils, and covered with garments, upon which were painted flames and devils. These fellows were Jews, who would not altogether be compelled to abandon the law of Moses, and Christians who had married their god mothers, or perhaps refused to worship Nuestra Dama d'Atocha, or to part with their money in favour of the brothers Hieronymians. Prayers were said very devoutly, after which all those wretches were tortured and burnt, which concluded the ceremony, to the great edification of all the royal family.

The same night, whilst I was going to bed, two messengers from the inquisition came to my lodgings with the St. Hermandad. They embraced me tenderly, and without speaking a word, carried me out of the house, and conducted me into a pretty cool dungeon, adorned with a curious crucifix, and a mat instead of a bed: I was there six weeks, at the end whereof, the reverend father inquisitor sent his compliments, and desired I would go and speak to him; I obeyed the summons: He received me with open arms, and after having embraced me with more than paternal fondness, told me, he was very sorry they had put me in so bad a lodging, but that all the apartments happening to be full, it was impossible to give me a better, adding however, that he hoped I should be better taken care of another time. Then he asked me very lovingly, whether I knew why I was put in here. I told the reverend father, I supposed it was for my sins. Well, my dear child, replied he, but for what sin? Make me your confidant, speak. I did all I could to bethink myself of some misdemeanor, but in vain; upon which, he made me recollect my imprudent words: In short, I recovered my liberty, after having undergone a severe discipline, and paid thirty thousand reals. I went to

take leave of the grand inquisitor : He was a very polite man, and asked me, how I relished the little feast they had given me ? I told him it was delightful, and at the same time went to press my companions to quit this enchanting country. They had had time enough, during my confinement, to learn all the great achievements of the Spaniards, for the sake of religion. They had read the memoirs of the famous bishop of Chiapa, by which it appears, that ten millions of Infidels were murdered, burnt, or drowned, in America, to convert the rest. I imagined that bishop might exaggerate a little, but suppose the victims were but half that number, the whole is still admirable.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable adventures I had met with in my travels, I determined to finish my tour, and accordingly embarked for Turkey, fully resolved never more to intermeddle with other people's affairs, nor give my advice about the feasts I might see. Those Turks, said I, to my companions, are a set of unbaptized miscreants, and of course more cruel than the reverend P. P. of the inquisition. Let us be silent among the Mahometans.

I arrived at Constantinople, where I was strangely surprized to see more christian churches than in Candia ; but much more so, to see also a numerous train of Monks, permitted to offer their prayers freely to the Virgin Mary, and curse Mahomet, some in Greek, others in Latin, and some in Armenian. How reasonable are the Turks ! (exclaimed I) whilst the christian world stain a spotless religion with all the horrors of a fanatical spirit, and serve a God of peace, with blood and plunder, the infidels tolerate a dogma, foreign to their hearts, without molestation or inhumanity. The Grecian and Latin Christians were at mortal enmity in Constantinople, and like dogs that quarrel in the streets, persecuted each other with the utmost violence. The Grand Vizier protected the Greeks, whose patriarch accused me before him to have supped with the Latins and I was most charitably condemned, by the divan, to receive 100 blows with a lath, upon the sole of my feet, with permission, however, to be excused for 500 sequins. The next day the Grand Vizir was strangled ; and the day following, his successor, who was for the Latin party, and who was not strangled till a month after, condemned me to the same punishment, for having supped with the Grecian patriarch ; and, in short, I was

reduced to the sad necessity to frequent neither the Latin nor the Grecian church. To make myself amends, I determined to keep a mistress, and pitched upon a young turkey, who was as tender and lewd *tête à tête*, as she was pious and devout at the mosque. One night, in the soft transports of her love, she embraced me passionately, calling out, *alla, illa, alla*. These are the sacramental words of the Turks, I took them to be those of love, and therefore cried out, in my turn, *alla, illa, alla* ; upon which, she said, heaven be praised ! You are a Turk. I told her I blessed heaven to have given me their strength, with which I thought myself happy. In the morning the Imam came to circumcise me, but as I made some difficulty, the Cadi of our quarters, a loyal gentleman, very kindly told me he purposed to impale me, I saved my foreskin, and my backside with 1000 sequins, and flew into Persia, firmly resolved never to go to the Latin or Grecian mass in Turkey, nor ever more to say, *alla, illa, alla*, at a rendezvous."

" I had not yet seen Africa ; but whilst I was debating with myself, whether it was better to satisfy this last inclination or sail for Italy, my ship was taken by the Negroes, and I was of course carried there. Our captain railed bitterly against the captors, asking them the reason, why they thus outrageously violated the laws of nations ? They replied, your nose is long, and ours is flat ; your hair are straight, and our wool is curled ; you are white, and we are black ; consequently ought we, according to the sacred, and unalterable laws of nature to be ever enemies. You buy us on the coast of Guinea, as if we were no human creatures, then treat us like beasts, and with repeated blows compel us to an eternal digging into the mountains, in order to find a sort of ridiculous yellow dust, of no intrinsic value, and not worth far a good Egyptian onion ; therefore when we meet with you, and are the strongest, we make you our slaves and force you to till our ground or else, we cut off your noses and ears. We had nothing to say against so wise a discourse. I was employed to till the ground of an old negro-woman, having no inclination to lose either my nose or my ears, and, after a twelve months slavery, I was redeemed by some friends I had wrote to, for that purpose.

Having thus seen the world, and all that is great, good, and admirable in it, I resolved to return to Candia, where I married

married a little after my arrival, I was soon a cuckold, but plainly perceived it to be the most harmless, and tolerable situation in life.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Nobilitas sola est atque unica, VIRTUS.
JUVENAL.

S I R,

UPON perusing, some time ago, a passage in lord Orrery's Remarks on Dr. Swift's Life and Writings, and finding since, that some *petit maitres in criticism* (of the fashionable tribe of infidels I take for granted) have been observed to sport with and pervert it, as tho' it furnished them with an argument against the plain scripture doctrine of a future state: I thought it was but merely doing justice to the name of so good, learned and worthy a nobleman, (one whom all wise and good men will hold in the greatest esteem while living, and lament when dead) to endeavour to explain his lordship's meaning of this passage, and to rescue it out of the hands of such *pious and orthodox interpreters*. — The passage runs thus, at p. 175, and 6, of his Remarks. — "No person in his senses can voluntarily prefer death to life; our desires of existence are strong and prevalent—they are born with us—and our ideas of a future state are not sufficiently clear to make us fond of hurrying into eternity; especially as eternity must for ever remain incomprehensible to finite beings." — It is universally agreed with this noble and admirable writer, that our desires of existence are very strong, and indeed inextinguishable; such desires are for good reasons wisely implanted in our nature by that wonderful being who framed it, and therefore it would be needless to explain what is so easy to apprehend. — By death here, then, his lordship undoubtedly means, not an extinction of being, but a translation of the soul from this frail and troublesome state of existence to a new and much happier one: Such an one as our holy scriptures assure us, the righteous enter into, thro' the gate of death; on which account death is gain to such persons, by introducing them into a state infinitely happy: — Hence (according to his lordship's supposition) no man, who thinks seriously and rationally, would violently eject the *spiritual tenant* from its earthly tabernacle, *i. e.* No one, who thinks rightly, would be guilty of self-murder, but would much rather chuse to

wait his call to leave the world, who sent him into it, and who only has authority to release him, and therefore, as Job says, "All the days of his appointed time every wise and good man will wait till his change comes." — To proceed. — His lordship observes, that "our ideas of a future state are not sufficiently clear to make us fond of hurrying into eternity." — Now here I am persuaded, that so worthy and religious a man had in his eye, when he was writing this, that passage (among many others representing the imperfection of our faculties, in things relating to a future state) of St. Paul's, in the 13th chapter of his first epistle to the Corinthians: — "For now (in this obscure, imperfect state of mortality) we see thro' a glass darkly, (or in the more emphatical original *ἐν αἰνίγματι* ænigmatically, or, as in a riddle) but then (at the day of the resurrection) face to face," *i. e.* with the utmost perspicuity and satisfaction; (a phrase borrowed from the Septuagint translators, (vide *Numbers* xii. 8. and *Exodus* xxxiii. 11.) so that his lordship's meaning is this: That tho' it is impossible for us, in this imperfect state, to have a just conception of the happiness which the blessed saints enjoy in heaven; yet we have the best reason to believe, as we are infallibly assured, that the righteous will be perfectly happy after death. — And it may not be amiss to observe, that his lordship's words tacitly imply, at the same time, (tho' very unfortunately for these *nice and penetrating critics*) that it is an argument of the most consummate folly, as well as impiety, to be possessed with a rash desire to leave this world, in order to try an unknown, eternal state, merely thro' impatience under the troubles of this life; because this plainly argues the utmost want of faith in the wisdom and goodness of God, and shows that such a person has not that persuasion which he ought to have, that all things are ordered for the best by him who made us. — And now, Sir, in what part of this passage can any sober-minded man conceive, that his lordship offers the least appearance of any thing which militates against the holy scriptures in regard to a future state, but quite the contrary? — The words of the noble writer here, only implying the imperfection of our faculties in the comprehension of such a state; at the same time obliquely glancing at the absurdity and impiety of those *deistical sophists* who, in St. Paul's emphatical phrase, "professing themselves wise are become fools:" — And, as St. Peter says, with a prophetical

prophetical elegance,—“ But these, as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things they do not (*i. e.* will not) understand; for while they promise them (*i. e.* their disciples) liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption.”—Let these *sons of A* *pride and ignorance* know, Sir, that they as far fall short of his lordship's ingenuity and solid learning, as of the probity of his life and conversation.—Would to God! that all in his high station had the same due and awful reverence for the Lord Almighty, and the same just sense of religion, which he plainly shows by his writings!—*O si sic omnes!* (instead of astonishing the world with their *prodigious and amazing abilities* about poor GEESE and TURKIES, from which they scarce seem to differ themselves) What a glorious and happy nation would this be once more! “ Mercy and truth would then again meet together; righteousness and peace would kiss each other.”—Your sensible and worthy readers, I hope, will excuse me while I detain them a little longer with a few serious thoughts upon *true nobility and false*.

1.

Not all, who are accounted great,
Deserve to bear that name:
The wicked, tho' in highest seat,
To greatness have no claim.

2.

The star which shines on guilty breast,
Or an illustrious pearl,
May decorate the outward vest,
And tell us *there's an earl*.

3.

But strip him of the brilliant coat,
And show the real man;
And when the borrowed light is out
Admire him if you can.

4.

A servile world may cringe and bow,
And homage pay to *names*;
A servile world we can't but know
Are mean in all their aims.

5.

'Tis goodness solid worth imparts,
And dignifies the *peer*;
Ye nobles then prepare your hearts,
And graft true goodness there!

6.

Let true religion be your star,
By virtue's dictates live;
You'll then have honour, greater far
Than gaudy titles give.

7.

And when this visionary fort
Of empty greatness dies,

You will in heaven's glorious court
To endless honour rise.

I am, Sir,

Norwich, St. Stephens, Yours, &c.

Nov. 22, 1756. PHILAGATHUS.

From the MONITOR.

BY the present duty on tea, the consumer, who drinks it daily, does not pay less than nine shillings; and few less than eighteen shillings excise per annum: The dealer is harassed by excisemen, the revenue is loaded with officers: And many thousands who might be made good subjects, are tempted by the advantages of smuggling to desert the interest of their country, and to join our national enemies. These grievances are proposed to be remedied by a moderate tax of five shillings per ann. on the consumer. So that by advancing to the government about the eighth part of a penny per day, the subject will be relieved from the present extraordinary duty upon teas of all sorts, and from all the circumstances, which have occasioned the numerous laws and officers for preventing frauds in that branch of trade; and produce above double the supply to the publick stock.

By the salt duty the burthen at present lies upon those, that are least able to pay it: The poor manufacturer, that keeps four apprentices or servants, pays four times as much as the gentleman, that lives in town and keeps a dozen servants. And yet this duty does not answer the great ends, for which it was laid on. Therefore a rate of two shillings per ann. on the consumer, will release the poor from a tax of three shillings and four pence per bushel, and, at the same time, enable the state to protect us from the insults of our enemies, and to carry our manufactures cheaper to market.

A scheme thus stated without any selfish views, gives relief to the subject, as well as strength to the crown: And disbands an army of hirelings, who have for many years been the drudges of corruption, at the expence of the publick: And, when adopted, is the most probable means of getting rid of those leeches of the state, the money-jobbers, by raising the supplies within the year; and of bearing down all opposition to our happy constitution in church and state, by convincing our enemies that they have no longer to deal with a ministry, whose wisdom could not, or whose selfish views would not, let them see the true interest of their country: But with a powerful rich and united nation, governed

governed by wise, undaunted, uncorrupted, and disembarrassed councils; which as much disdain the little intrigues of a cabal, temporary expedients and unconstitutional aid of a standing army of mercenaries of any kind, to support their interest with their king and country, as they have little reason to fear the attempts of an enemy, who never succeeded but by the cowardice or treachery of our own people.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE present scarcity is owing to an evil, many years felt by the industrious husbandman, who has in very many places in this kingdom, seen all his care, labour, and industry sacrificed to the caprice and humour of those, who have set their affections so much on the game; that many of them think the game laws ought to be made capital. Numberless are the places and parishes of this kingdom, which have at least one third part of their wheat crop devoured and eat up by hares. This has been

repeated year after year, for these ten years past and upwards; and was the corn which has been destroyed by hares and other game now in the poor farmer's possession, it would be sufficient to reduce the prices near one third. If therefore the game laws were all repealed, and the proprietors of land whereon any game is, left to their action, in which it should be sufficient to prove the trespass and thereon to recover damages, and though never so small, to be entitled to costs, I believe it would contribute greatly to make corn plenty; and I am certain it would be attended with the utmost advantage to the nation, if it was for nothing else but to learn the country fellows to handle a gun without fear. (See p. 47.) Was this repeal of the game law to take place and the distillers prohibited from making use of any wheat in their distillery, unless what was bad, and at a certain low price, I am certain the like scarcity might, with the blessing of God, be prevented for the future, which is what is most sincerely desired by every man of any humanity and tenderness.

I am, &c.

A general State of the Receipts and Payments of the Governors and Guardians of the Hospital for the Maintenance and Education of exposed and deserted young Children, from Oct. 17, 1739, (the Date of his Majesty's Royal Charter) to Dec. 31, 1752.

RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
By general benefactions	—	—	—
Annual subscriptions	—	—	—
From the charity-boxes, exclusive of those set apart for the chapel	—	—	—
For legacies	—	—	—
Interest on stocks, rents received, &c.	—	—	—
Of the parents of four children claimed and returned	—	—	—
For the clear produce of the children's work	—	—	—
They besides make up the linen, &c. for all the children in the hospital, and in the country, and for household use.			
Profits on the sale of stocks purchased and resold, as occasion required	624	16	3
For the building of the chapel, as particularly appropriated thereto by the subscribers and benefactors	—	—	—
Total received	84515	19	4

PAID.

For clothing for the children	—	—	—
Necessary furniture	—	—	—
All the pictures and ornaments are presents to the Hospital.			
General expences in town	—	—	—
General expences in the country	—	—	—
Charges of building the hospital, and out-buildings	—	—	—
Charges of building the chapel to Dec. 31, 1752	—	—	—
An annuity of 50l. a year, payable out of a sum given to the hospital, which was paid for a year and half	—	—	—
Total paid	59407	13	7

The Balance of this Account on Dec. 31, 1752, consisted of the following Particulars.

	£.	s.	d.
19,000l. consolidated 3 per cent. Bank annuities, which cost	16996	7	6
The lands and houses purchased of the earl of Salisbury, which, except the scite of the hospital, are let to tenants, and cost, including			
341l. 14s. 10d. laid out in repairs	7341	14	10
Laid out in lasting improvements on the houses belonging to the hospital, which are let to tenants	389	10	11
Cash in the hands of the inspectors, treasurer, &c.	380	12	6
Total balance	25108	5	9

Account of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

THE first children received by this charity were received at their houses hired in Hatton-Garden, on March 25, 1741; but the governors and guardians being soon enabled to build a west wing of their hospital in Lamb's Conduit-Fields, which was executed with surprizing expedition, their receptions soon became more frequent than they could allow of, in that confined situation. The west wing being finished, and provision made for building the chapel, the governors were encouraged by Thomas Emerson, Esq; a late worthy governor, to undertake the east wing, in which the girls are now kept separate from the boys; who, at his decease, left the residue of his estate, amounting to upwards of 11,000l. to this hospital: And by the diligence and bounty of the governors, the whole of this great work, in which proper provision is made, as well for the employment, as the habitation of the children, is compleated.

From March 25, 1741, to December 31, 1752, the number of children received into the hospital, is 1040; of which have been claimed and returned to their parents, on proper security given for their maintenance and education

Of the boys, three apprenticed to the sea service, and one to husbandry	4
Of the girls apprenticed as servants in small families	2
Alive in the country	403
In the hospital	156
Died in town and country	471
	1040

The governors, by careful observation, have found that fewer of the children brought up by hand have lived, than of those nursed at the breast. They therefore have long since put out all that are taken into the hospital, to wet-nurses in the country.

At the age of three years, or there-

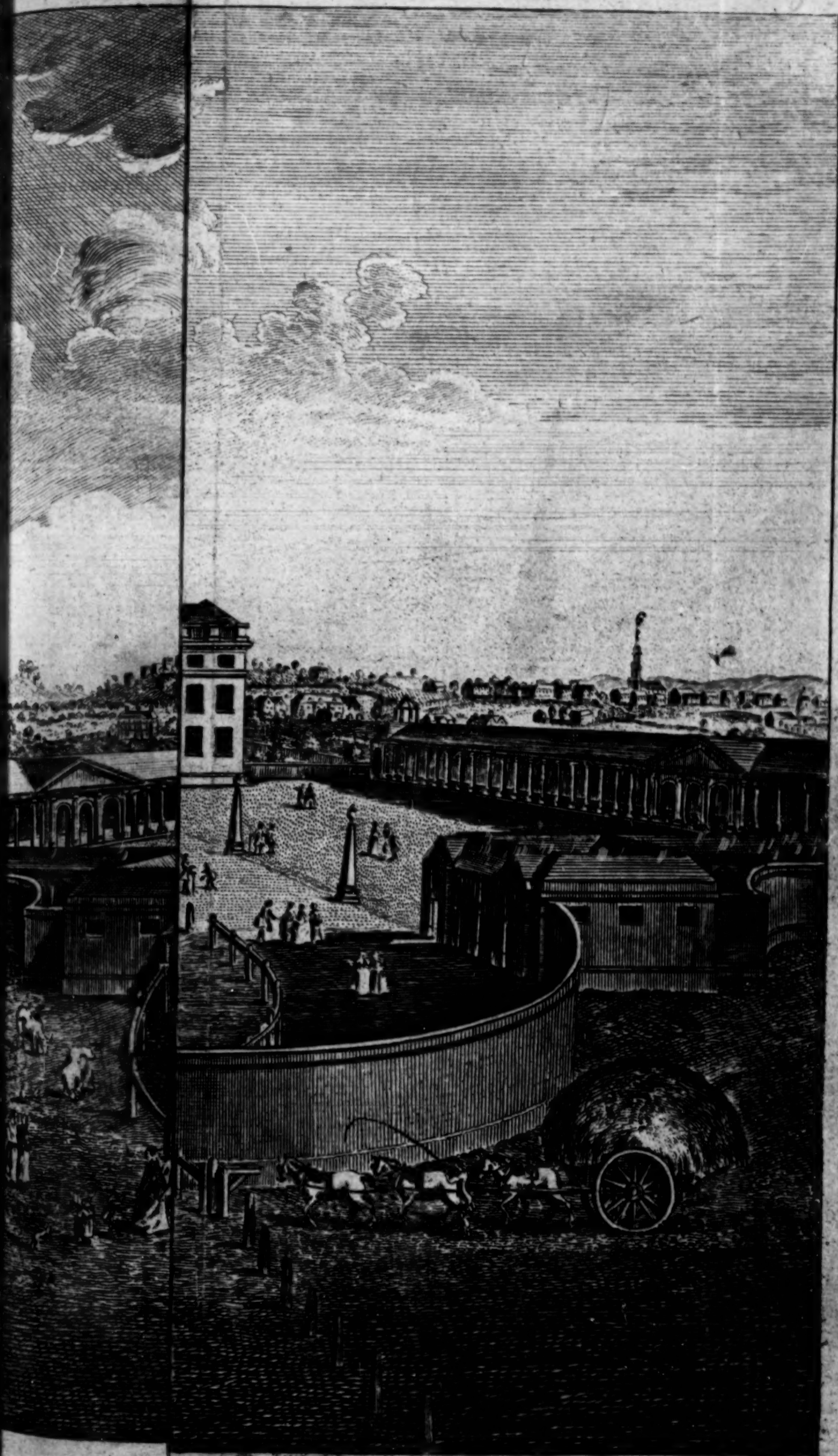
abouts, all the children who had not the small-pox in the natural way, were inoculated, and only one died; and its death was supposed to proceed from another distemper.

It may not be unnecessary to observe, that this hospital must unavoidably, appear to be inferior in point of numbers, to the sick, lame, &c. who find relief in divers other hospitals: The objects there relieved are soon returned useful members to the community, by the frequency of the discharge of them, whereas the abandoned infants, preserved to the nation by this charity, must remain a charge and an expence to the hospital, until they are of a sufficient age to be placed out. But, in process of time, a regular succession of children taken in and put out, will render the good effects of this hospital more conspicuous to the publick.

It is as yet thought proper principally to put out the boys to sea, or husbandry, and the girls to be servants; and in the mean time to employ them in spinning of twine, making of nets for the British Fishery, making of purses, &c.

The amount of the annual subscriptions, rents of the estate, and interest of the funds belonging to this charity, were very insufficient to answer the necessary expences, which amounted to upwards of 5000l. a year, exclusive of the buildings: And as the supply of the rest depended on casual benefactions, the governors thought it prudential, considering the circumstances of the hospital, to limit the number of the children taken in. However, as the good consequences which must accrue to the publick by taking in greater numbers, were so apparent, the wisdom of parliament gave their generous assistance, to enable this hospital to be a general receptacle of all children, which may be abandoned and deserted. (See our last vol. p. 248, 297.) Before this, children, who were brought to be received, had their fortune determined by lot,

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The Foundling Hospital



Hospital



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to prevent any partiality in their admittance.

Experience has shewn, that distressed and helpless objects are very numerous; and that many thousand lives may be preserved for national utility, if persons of fortune will extend their compassion, humanity, and publick spirit, to so desirable an end.

A subscription-roll for donations to this hospital, after the decease of any persons charitably inclined to assist it, is in the keeping of the steward of the hospital, in Lamb's Conduit-Fields; as also a book for annual subscriptions.

LIST of the capital PAINTINGS in the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

OVER the altar of the chapel is a fine painting of the wise men's offering, by And. Cassali.

In the Dining-Room.

A fine sea-piece, by Baroking.—Over the chimney-piece is the head of Mr. Emerson, who gave upwards of fifteen thousand pounds to this charity. At the farther end of the room is a fine sea-piece, by Monamy.

In the Court-Room.

The representation of Moses being brought before Pharoah's daughter, by Hogarth, Exod. ii. 10.—The mother of Moses receiving her child from Pharoah's daughter, to nurse it, by F. Hayman, Exod. ii. 8, 9.—A representation of Ina, carved on marble, by Devall.—The representation of the angel appearing to Hagar, by Jos. Highmore, Gen. 17.—The representation of the little children before our Saviour, by James Gill, St. Mark x. 14.

In the next Room behind.

Justice Milliner, at length, by Hudson. Dr. Mead, at length, by Allan Ramsay.—Jacobson, Esq; by Hudson. Capt. Coram, by Hogarth.—A fine painting of the march of the guards towards Finchley, by Hogarth.

REFERENCES to the beautiful Engraving of the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

1. The place of reception.—No 2. St. Martin's church.—No 3. The dwelling place for the boys.—No 4. The chapel.
5. The dwelling place for the girls.
6. Islington church.

from A View of the Manner in which Trade and Civil Liberty support each other, &c. One of the two Disasters, February, 1757.

tations on that Subject, which obtained the Prizes at Cambridge, in the Year 1755. By William Hazeland, M. A.

IT is a maxim, the author observes, which nothing but scepticism ever controverted, "That power must always follow property. Who ever thought of so much as a legal establishment, where the sovereign was the only proprietor? You must give the subject his focus and penates, something that he may call his own, before he can be inspired with zeal for his country, or can understand a constitution. Wealth in the subject, is the natural poize against arbitrary power in the state; but wealth is the peculiar gift of trade: The benefits of trade are immediately conferred on the industrious, who are the more indigent part of every community. Among these it erects a moneyed interest, a new species of property intirely its own creation, and lifts the humble vassal within sight of his haughty lord, and, by dispersing among numbers the means of power, gives the people a taste and an ability to be free. Meanwhile the great take no alarm at this growing rival, but pleased with those refinements and elegancies of fashionable life, introduced by trade, and enriched by it in their turn, thro' the increase of their rents, which must ensue on the improvement of native commodities, they encourage and support the friend of liberty, which in the end must prove fatal to their power. A continual addition of wealth, communicated alike thro' all the various stations of civil life, must hasten the several heaps to a level; must bring the fortunes of fellow citizens towards that unattainable limit of equality near which all the safe guards of freedom lie.

Commerce precludes the avenues of foreign conquest and domestick usurpation. For by its vast augmentation of the national wealth, and the multitude of laborious hands it employs, that are always ready to be turned to the publick service, it affords the surest barrier against hostilities from abroad; and it is also vitally concerned to nourish and support an habit of industry, a disposition the most tenacious of its rights and jealous of tyranny. This effect of commerce furnishes a very strong objection against monopolies, which by confining to a few the vast profits of an extensive trade, tend to destroy that equilibrium of property, which commerce is particularly circumstanced for promoting. This is more especially a grievance, because, as that enormous wealth is amassed

M

only

only in consequence of the exclusive power with which these societies are armed by the government, they will probably be ready, on all emergencies, to unhoard their immense treasures in behalf of their supporters: So that, under this management, trade becomes a dangerous engine of state policy, directly pointed against liberty. Such establishments are, in the mo-
 nied interest, something like those Gothick institutions in the property of land which prevail in most parts of Europe: By which a large inheritance is confined to a succession of single heirs, exclusive per-
 haps of a numerous race of relations, who are thereby left destitute and dependent on the great lord of the family. While a free and open trade, like a Kentish yeomanry, distributing the patrimony alike among all its children, enriches a whole posterity, and gives none of them an opportunity to oppress and ruin the rest."

LIST of SHIPS taken from the French,
continued from our last Volume, p. 603.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| L'Amiable Catherine | } from Martinico,
taken by several
cruizers. |
| Bon Ame | |
| Centaure | |
| Le Promethee | |
| Prometheane | |
| Helene Olympée | } from St. Domin-
go, by several
cruizers. |
| Astree | |
| Marie Esther | |
| L'Amiable Julie | |
| Marianne | |
| Pacifique | } from Africa, by
several cruizers. |
| Mars, with 700 slaves | |
| Renomee, with 280
slaves | |
| Another, with 230
slaves | |
- A vessel laden with iron.
 Two vessels laden with timber.
 A vessel with provisions, for Cape-Breton.
 A snow from Leogan.
 L'Heureuse Marie, laden with salt.
 Dorothee, from St. Martins, with salt.
 St. Jean, for Canada, with wine, brandy,
 and oil.
 L'Amiable Anne } from Cape Fran-
 Pacifique } cois
 Three Dutch ships with stores.
 A Spanish ship of 180 tons with stores.
 A Danish ship laden with salt.
 A privateer of 22 guns, and 250 men.
 Ditto of 12 guns, and 120 men.

By thus classing the ships, we shall be able, at the conclusion of our list, to give a pretty exact estimate of their value, on both sides.

[To be continued in our next.]

LIST of SHIPS taken by the French

- The Warwick man of war of 50 guns.
 Endeavour, Arran, for }
 Ostend }
 John and Nahcy, for }
 Africa } from London.
 Petronella, Janfon, for }
 Hamburgh }
 Charming Betty, for }
 Bremen }
 Eagle, Wilfon, from Rotterdam, for }
 tersburgh. }
 B Isabel, Corrie }
 Tho. and Eliz. Redey } Scotch ships.
 James and Rachel }
 Robert, Watson }
 —, Roxburgh }
 Robert and Thomas, Garwood, from }
 Milford-haven, for London. }
 C Cornwall, Daniel, from Gallipoly,
 Bristol.
 Dover, Robinson, from Smyrna, for L
 don.
 Sally, Truelove, from Cagliari, for
 Baltick.
 Elizabeth and Anne, from Ancona,
 London.
 Seven Sisters, Whitewood, from Figu
 for Falmouth.
 Katherine, Waldron, from New-Y
 for Amsterdam.
 Polly, Bordman, from Carolina, for d
 Anderby, Staniforth, from Majorca,
 234 hogheads of oil.
 E Somerset, Lewis, from Honduras,
 Falmouth.
 A ship with logwood, from ditto,
 London.
 Francis, Butterfield, from Georgia
 St. Croix.
 F Hawke privateer of Dover.
 Friendship, Turnbull, with salt.
 Kings-fisher, Cheeseman, from Virg
 for Hull.
 A small ship with fish, for Hamburg
 Best in Christendom, Codd, from
 horn, for London.
 G Kent, Lowe, from Sardinia, for
 Franca.
 Industry, Browne, from Tunis, to Leg
 Mary, Wilkinson }
 Hampshire, Browne }
 Essex, Rudere }
 Four other vessels } Coasters.
 H A sloop }
 Elizab. Brocklebank }
 Prince, Burlinson }

These were all taken by single
 war, or privateers.

[To be continued in our next.]



Gay Damon long study'd my heart to obtain, The prettiest young
shepherd that pipes on the plain, I'd hear his soft tale, then de-
clare 'twas amiss, And I'd often say no, often say no, when I long'd to
say yes, And I'd often say no, often say no, when I long'd to say yes.

2.
Valentine's day to our cottage he came,
and brought me two lambkins to witness
his flame; [their fleece!
take these, he cry'd, thou more fair then
ou'd hardly say no, tho' a sham'd to say yes.

3.
on after, one morning we sat in the grove,
press'd my hand hard, and in sighs breath'd
his love;
then tenderly ask'd, if I'd grant him a kiss?
design'd to've said no, but mistook, and
said yes.

4.
At this, with delight his heart danc'd in his
breast, [blest!
Ye gods, he cry'd, Chloe will now make me
Come let's to the church and share conjugal
bliss; [yes.
To prevent being teaz'd I was forc'd to say

5.
I ne'er was so pleas'd with a word in my life,
I ne'er was so happy as since I'm a wife;
Then take, ye young damsels, my counsel in
this, [yes.
You must all die old maids, if you will not say

A NEW COUNTRY DANCE.

Irish Hero, or Blakeney for ever.



first couple cast off, lead thro' the third couple and cast up, cast up again to the top and
m, cros over and turn right and left.

M. 2. ELEGY

ELEGY, *written at the Convent of HAUT VILLERS, in Champagne, 1754.*

By WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, Esq;

SILENT and clear, thro' yonder peaceful vale
[mazy way,
While Marne's flow waters weave their
See, to th'exulting sun, and soft'ring gale,
What boundless treasures his rich banks
display !

Fast by the stream, and at the mountain's base,
The lowing herds thro' living pastures rove;
Wide waving harvests crowd the rising space;
And still superior nods the viny grove.

High on the top, as guardian of the scene,
Imperial Sylvan spreads his umbrage wide.
Nor wants there many a cot, and spire be-
tween,

Or in the vale, or on the mountain's side,
To mark that man, as tenant of the whole,
Claims the just tribute of his cult'ring care,
Yet pays to heaven, in gratitude of soul,
The boon, which heaven accepts, of praise
and prayer.

O dire effects of war ! the time has been
When desolation vaunted here her reign ;
One ravag'd desert was yon beauteous scene,
And Marne ran purple to the frighted Seine.

Oft at his work, the toilsome day to cheat,
The swain still talks of those disastrous times
When Guise's pride, and Condé's ill-star'd heat
Taught Christian zeal to authorize their
crimes.

Oft to his children, sportive on the grass,
Does dreadful tales of worn tradition tell,
Oft points to Epervay's ill-fated pass
Where force thrice triumph'd, and where
Biron fell.

O dire effects of war !—may ever more
Thro' this sweet vale the voice of discord
cease !

A British bard to Gallia's fertile shore
Can wish the blessings of eternal peace.

Yet say, ye monks, (beneath whose moss-
grown seat, [muse
Within whose cloister'd cells th' indebted
Awhile sojourns, for meditation meet,
And these loose thoughts in pensive strain
pursues)

Avails it aught, that war's rude tumults spare
Yon cluster'd vineyard, or yon golden field,
If niggards to yourselves, and fond of care,
You slight the joys their copious treasures
yield ?

Avails it aught, that nature's liberal hand,
With ev'ry blessing grateful man can know,
Cloaths the rich bosom of yon smiling land,
The mountain's sloping side, or pendant
brow,

If meagre famine paint your pallid cheek,
If breaks the midnight bell your hours of rest,
If 'midst heart-chilling damps, and winter
bleak, [feast !
You shun the cheerful bowl, and moderate

Look forth and be convinc'd ! 'tis nature pleads,
Her ample volume opens on your view ;
The simple-minded swain, who running reads,
Feels the glad truth, and is it hid from you ?
Look forth and be convinc'd. Yon prospects
wide

To reason's ear how forcibly they speak,
Compar'd with those how dull is letter'd pride,
And Austin's babbling eloquence how
weak !

Temp'rance, not abstinence, in every bliss
Is man's true joy, and therefore heaven's
command ;

The wretch who riots thanks his God amiss,
Who starves, rejects the bounties of his hand.
Mark, while the Marne in yon full channel
glides, [around !

How smooth his course, how nature smiles
But should impetuous torrents swell his tides,
The fairy landskip sinks, in oceans drown'd,
Nor less disastrous, should his thrifty urn
Neglected leave the once well-water'd land ;
To dreary wastes yon paradise would turn,
Polluted ooze, or heaps of barren sand.

ODE to the TIBER, on entering the Cam-
pania of ROME at Otricoli, 1755.
By the same.

1.

HAIL sacred stream, whose waters roll
Immortal thro' the classic page !
To thee the muse-devoted soul,
Tho' destin'd to a later age
And less indulgent clime, to thee,
Nor thou disdain, in runic lays
Weak mimic of true harmony,
His grateful homage pays.
Far other strains thine elder ear
With pleas'd attention wont to hear,
When he who strung the Latian lyre,
And he who led th' Aonian quire
From Mantua's reedy lakes with osiers
crown'd, [to resound.
Taught echo from thy banks with transport
Thy banks ?—alas, is this the boasted scene,
This dreary, wide, uncultivated plain,
Where sick'ning nature wears a fainter green,
And desolation spreads her torpid reign ?
Is this the scene where freedom breath'd,
Her copious horn, where plenty wreath'd,
And health at op'ning day
Bade all her roseate breezes fly
To wake the sons of industry,
And make their fields more gay ?

2.

Where is the villa's rural pride,
The swelling dome's imperial gleam,
Which lov'd to grace thy verdant side,
And tremble in thy golden stream ?
Where are the bold, the busy throngs,
That rush'd impatient to the war,
Or tun'd to peace triumphal songs,
And hail'd the passing car ?
Along the solitary road,
Th' eternal flint by consuls trod,
We muse, and mark the sad decays
Of mighty works, and mighty days !

For these vile wastes, we cry, had fate decreed,
[millus bleed ?]
That Veil's sons should strive, for these Ca-
d here, in after-times of Roman pride,
The musing shepherd from Soracte's height
The towns extend where'er thy waters glide,
And temples rise, and peopled farms unite ?
They did. For this deserted plain
The hero strove, nor strove in vain ;
And here the shepherd saw
Innumb'rd towns and temples spread,
While Rome majestic rear'd her head,
And gave the nations law.

3.

Thou and Latium once were great,
And still, ye first of human things,
Beyond the grasp of time or fate,
Her fame and thine triumphant springs.
That tho' the mould'ring columns fall,
And strow the desert earth beneath,
Tho' ivy round each nodding wall
Entwine its fatal wreath,
Yet say, can Rhine or Danube boast
The num'rous glories thou hast lost ?
Can ev'n Euphrates' palmy shore,
Or Nile, with all his mystic lore,
Produce from old records of genuine fame
Such heroes, poets, kings, or emulate thy
name ? [here ;
When now the muse, the conscious muse is
From every ruin's formidable shade
Eternal music breathes on fancy's ear,
And wakes to more than form th' illustrious
dead.

Thy Cæsars, Scipios, Catos rise,
The great, the virtuous, and the wise,
In solemn state advance !
They fix the philosophic eye,
Or trail the robe, or lift on high
The light'ning of the lance.

4.

That chief that humbler, happier train
Who knew those virtues to reward,
Beyond the reach of chance or pain
Secure, th' historian and the bard.
By them the hero's gen'rous rage
Still warm in youth immortal lives ;
And in their adamant page
Thy glory still survives.
Thro' deep Savannahs wild and vast,
Unheard, unknown thro' ages past,
Beneath the sun's directer beams
That copious torrents pour their streams !
No fame have they, no fond pretence to mourn,
No annals swell their pride, or grace their sto-
ried urn. [join'd,
Whilst thou, with Rome's exalted genius
Her spear yet lifted, and her corslet brac'd,
Can't tell the waves, can't tell the passing
wind [waste.
Thy wond'rous tale, and cheer the list'ning
Tho' from his caves th' unfeeling north
Pour'd all his legion'd tempests forth,
Yet still thy laurels bloom ;
The deathless glory still remains,
By stream has roll'd thro' Latian plains,
Has wash'd the walls of Rome.

VOLTAIRE au Roi de PRUSSE.

O Solomon du nord ! O philosophe roi !
Dont l'univers longtemps contemplot la sa-
geffe,

Et trouvoit dans ta cour le sage de la Grece,
La terre en t'admirant se taisoit devant toi ;
Et Berlin a ta voix, sortant de la poussiere
A l'egal de Paris levoit sa tete altiere.

A l'ombre des lauriers moissonés a Melnitz,
Appelés sur tes bords des rives de la Seine
Les arts encouragés defricboient ton pays,
Sur tes soins transplantés, cultivés et nourris :
Le palmier de Parnasse et l'olivier d'Athenes
S'elevaient sous tes yeux, enchantés & surpris.

La chicanerie à tes pieds avoit mordu la terre,
Et le monstre chassé du palais de Themis
Du timide Orphelin n'excitoit plus les cris,
Ton bras avoit dompté le demon de la guerre,
Son temple étoit fermé, tes états aggrandis,
Et tu mettois Bourbon au rang de tes amis.

Mais perjure à la France, ami de l'Angleterre,
Que deviendra le fruit de tes nobles travaux ?
L'Europe retentit du bruit de ton tonnerre,
Ta main de la discorde allume des flambeaux,
Et déjà de Leipzig tu fais briser les portes :
Insensé, sous tes pas tu creuse des tombeaux,
Tout fremit à l'aspect de tes fiers cohortes,
Tu viens de provoquer des dangereux rivaux.

Le fer est éguisé, la flamme toute prête,
Et la foudre en éclat va tomber sur ta tete,
Tu vecu trop d'un jour, monarque infortuné,
Tu perds en un moment ta sageffe et ta gloire :
Tu n'es plus le heros, le sage couronné,
Entourré des beaux arts, suivi de la victoire ;
Je ne vois plus en toi qu'un guerrier effrené,
Qui la flamme à la main se fraiant un passage,
Desole les cités, les pille & les ravage,
Foule les droits sacrés des peuples, & des roys,
Offence la nature, & fait taire les loix.

VOLTAIRE to the King of PRUSSIA.

O Thou, whom genius and fair science own !
Supreme on wisdom's as on Prussia's
throne,

By learning's sons in ev'ry clime ador'd,
By arts approv'd their universal lord,
Whose echo'd praise consenting millions ring,
Warrior and wit, philosopher and king ;
Rais'd from the dust, by thy creating voice,
Amaz'd we saw thy Berlin's tow'rs rejoice ;
Saw her with large and haughty strides ad-
vance

To emulate the power of rising France ;
From Seine's proud banks, transplanted by
thy care,

The buds of science blossom'd full and fair ;
Cherish'd by thee, and thy protecting hand,
They fled from us to grace thy happier land ;
Beneath thy shades Parnassian laurels grew,
And Greece beheld her olives bloom for you ;
Aw'd by thy frown imposture trembling fled,
And mean chican'ry hung the drooping head ;
Driven from thy courts oppression saw no more
The helpless orphan weeping at her door,
Whilst fast, by thee in iron shackles bound,
Injustice shook her chains, and bit the ground.

But

But France's perjur'd foe, and England's friend,
Now, all thy virtues all thy glories end :
Late have we seen thy faithless hand prepare
To light the torch of discord and of war ;
O'er Leipzig's walls to force thy lawless way,
And seize on guiltless nations as thy prey ;
In Europe's blood to glut thy savage mind,
Enslave new realms, and plunder half man-kind.

But, ere thou brave thy fate, fond madman
The paths of falshood are the paths of woe ;
Weak to attack, and impotent to save,
Each step thou tread'st but opens to thy grave ;
The sword is sharpen'd, and the arrow sped,
Fraught with due vengeance on thy guilty head,
When thou, unhappy prince, shalt meet thy
How wilt thou wish thy life of shorter date !
How wilt thou wish thou hadst not liv'd to see
Thy virtues sunk in vile obscurity !

The sister-arts, incens'd, no longer now,
Shall twine fresh wreaths for thy victorious brow,

No longer now we view the sage approv'd,
The hero courted, and the king belov'd ;
But a mad murth'rer, whose detested name
Fair truth hath blotted from the rolls of fame ;
Born but to fight in wild ambition's cause,
Lay nations waste, and trample on the laws ;
Prompt to deceive, and eager to destroy,
To plunder cities with malignant joy ;
To act whatever pride or folly can,
The foe profest of nature and of man.

ONE TURN MORE. (See T'OTHER
TURN, p. 40.)

AN ear, if thou hast one, *Sir Gutling*, O
And take the advice of a very small friend ;
If with turning so oft thou'rt not yet got
enough,
The very next turn, turn thy laureat off ;
Chuse a champion that's blest with a little
more brains,
Or else both be as mute as a sow at her
For truly, *Sir Gutling*, this sad silly elf,
Is worse, if its possible, worse than thyself.

THE CONCILIATION to PHILOMUSE.
(See p. 38.)

JOY to my new-adopted friend,
Long may the league endure ;
Then here let all diffentions end,
I'm satisfy'd if you are.
The cloud is past, the welkin fair,
The sun appears agen ;
You say the peace-concluding pray'r,
And I pronounce Amen.

The ingenious gentleman, author of a *Word to an Author, the Conciliation*, and many other pieces that do honour to our Magazine, would be glad to know how to address *Philomuse* ; which we do not think ourselves at liberty to inform him in, without *Philomuse's* consent.

We had not inserted this scandalous, mean, and false invective of *Voltaire*, against his old friend ; but to shew that resentment may be indulged so far, even by a son of science, as to stifle a generous motions of humanity and justice.

FOR OUR COUNTRY, an ODE, to the Tune of
When Britain first at Heaven's Command

AS Liberty, from out the sky,
Held o'er our isle her scepter'd hand
Griev'd was the goddess, breath'd a sigh,
And thus bespoke the sinking land :
Shame ! inglorious race grow wise,
And Antigallicans arise,
In ancient times your fires renown'd,
With honest heart and surly face,
Fought well their battles, gain'd their ground
And scorn'd the puny Gallic race :
Shame ! inglorious sons grow wise,
And Antigallicans arise.

No fopp'ries then were ap'd from France
Their language was as plain as dress :
Think on their honours, Oh, advance !
And heav'n shall your endeavours bless
Hence victorious reign, and wise,
And Antigallicans arise.

Ye sacred few ! who boast the name,
Whose bosoms burn with patriot fire,
Hail friends of freedom ! dear to fame,
And grac'd with all that gods admire !
You're transcendent, great, and wise,
Who Antigallicans arise.

'Tis yours to bid fair Science smile,
To welcome Commerce to our shore ;
Teach Arts to flourish round the isle,
And Britain to itself restore :
You're transcendent, great, and wise,
Who Antigallicans arise.

Again shou'd curst rebellion glow,
Or bold invasion spread its wing,
Then arm'd, revengeful on the foe,
To save their country and their king,
All-courageous ! gen'rous, wise !
The Antigallicans shall rise.

And when this globe shall melt away,
The temples sink, the columns fall,
Then shall, distinguish'd as the day,
The beams of glory crown them all ;
And imperial in the skies,
The Antigallicans shall rise.

MARRIAGE, a DIALOGUE.

Sbe. I N the sweet month of May (the
May of our love)

My Damon wou'd languishing say :
" Old Time sure has borrow'd the wing
" a dove,
" As from one thing to t'other we want
" Each month seems, alas ! but a day
Like a frost came possession ! and nipt
prime

Ev'ry hope of a bud-lavish spring—
Again he arraigns poor old innocent Time
And what think you now is the capital crime
Why, because he is not on the wing.

All nature was rish'd to lay at my feet,
Yet all was too short of compare ;
Pinks, roses and lillies no longer were sweet
No longer the snow was a simile meet
For a bosom so soft and so fair !

Earth not content, my fond Damon
wou'd fly
Ev'n to heav'n, nor deem'd it too far :
'Twas the blush of a sun-setting sky,
and then, to be sure, if I sparkl'd my eye,
'Twas the lustre at least of a star !
When, dazzl'd with beauty, your greatest
of charms,

The charms of your mind, were conceal'd ;
dreamt of no rapture but that in your arms,
face only then gave my passion alarms,
'Twas all that my Daphne reveal'd.

worth more exalted, on thoughts more
refin'd,

Your Damon is ever employ'd ; [mind ?
Oh beauty ! what are you compar'd to the
here fancy for ever fresh matter can find,
Still charming as still more enjoy'd.

fops then, who buzz but in beauty's false
glare,

Toast your charms o'er a glass with their
while your mind still affords me such delicate
fare,

With pleasure I'll hear all they say and they
For trust me I'll never be jealous.

Oh Damon ! yet keep up a little love's fire,
tho' raptures perhaps are no more ;

the world shall my wit and my prudence
admire,

the world all the day still my mind shall
So you love but my face as before.

A WHIM.

JENNY, bright as the day, and as bux-
om as May,

happen'd to kiss—when she angry did
What's the meaning of this ?—why
these freedom's I pray ?

For Jenny I need no apology use,
our charms for my crime are sufficient excuse,

lips sweet as these were for kissing de-
creed—

'd she—"Very fine ! very pretty indeed !"

repeating this strain, then again and again
kiss'd her, and press'd her still more to
obtain,

the sprung from my arms and flew
Daphne she strove my embrace to elude,

Phoebus I quicken'd my pace and pur-
su'd—

that follow'd, young lovers, must never be
'twas all very fine, very pretty indeed.

EPIGRAM.

OW finely friend Grizzle and Gripus are
met,

one has got money, the other has wit :
Gripus, pays Grizzle ; now where is
the wonder,

Grizzle and Gripus are seldom asunder ?

PITAPH in STEPNEY Church-Yard.

HERE lyeth interred the body of dame
Rebecca Berry, the wife of Thomas

Stratford Bow, gent. who departed
this life, April the 26th, 1696, aged 52.

Come ladies, ye that would appear
Like angels fair, come dress you here :
Come dress you at this marble stone,
And make that humble grace your own,
Which once adorn'd as fair a mind
As e'er yet lodg'd in womankind :
So she was dress'd ; whose humble life
Was free from pride, was free from strife :
Free from all envious brawls and jars,
Of human life the civil wars :
These ne'er disturb'd her peaceful mind,
Which still was gentle, still was kind :
Her very looks, her garb, her mien,
Disclos'd the humble soul within :
Trace her thro' every scene of life,
View her as widow, virgin, wife ;
Still the same, humble she appears,
The same in youth, the same in years ;
The same in high and low estate,
Ne'er vex'd with this, ne'er mov'd with that.
Go ladies now, and if you'd be
As fair, as great, as good as she,
Go learn of her humility.

EPI TAPH at ST. LEONARD'S, FOLKE-
Lane.

ROBERT Trappis, goldsmith, 1566.

When the bells be merely rounge,
And the mass devoutly sung,

And the meate merely eaten,
Then fall Robert Trappis, his wyffs and
chylidren be forgotten.

Werfor, Jesu, that of Mary sprung,
Let their soulys thy saynts among,

Though it be undeserv'd on ther syde,
Yet, good lord, let them evermore thy mercy
abyde,

And of your cheritie
For ther soulys say a Paternoster and an Ave.

*Sancta Trinitas, unus Deus, miserere nobis,
Et Ancillis tuis sperantibus in Te.*

O mater Dei, memento mei.

Jesu mercy, lady help.

EPI TAPH at SNOTHLAND, in the Diocese
of Rochester.

HERE lyeth * * * * Palmer, of Oxford,
Esquire * * * *

Palmer all our fathers were,
I a Palmer livyd here,

And traulyd still, till worn wyth age,
I ended this worlds pylgrimage,

On the blyst Assention day
In the cherful month of May ;

A thousand wyth towne hundred seven,
And took my jorney hente to heven.

On a Gravestone in the Ruins of an old Church
near BOUGHTON - GREEN, by NOR-

THAMPTON.

TIME was I stood where thou dost
now,

And view'd the dead as thou dost me ;
Ere long thou'lt lie as low as I,

And others stand and look on thee.

T H E

THE Monthly Chronologer.

SHERIFFS appointed by his MAJESTY
in Council for the Year 1757.

B E R K S, William Reynolds, Esq;—Bedf. John Capon, Esq;—Bucks, Richard Lane, Esq;—Cumb. Edw. Stephenson, Esq;—Chesh. William Robinson, Esq;—Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Dixon, Esq;—Cornw. John Luke, Esq;—Devon. John Quick, Esq;—Dorset. John Gannett, jun. Esq;—Derb. Thomas Rivett, Esq;—Essex, Humphry Bellamy, Esq;—Glouc. Reginald Pindar Lygon, Esq;—Hertf. Jacob Houblon, Esq;—Heref. Robert Minors Gouge, Esq;—Kent, William Glanville Evelyn, Esq;—Leicest. Joshua Grundy, Esq;—Linc. Bennet Langton, Esq;—Monm. John Lewis, Esq;—Northumb. Sir Edward Blacket, Bart. —Northampt. John Creed, Esq;—Norf. Isaac Long, Esq;—Notting. John Hall, Esq;—Oxfordsh. Sir Francis Knollys, Bart. —Rutl. John Digby, Esq;—Shrop. Saint John Charlton, Esq;—Som. John Collins, Esq;—Staff. Walter Acton Moseley, Esq;—Suff. Hen. Moore, Esq;—Southampt. John Chute, Esq;—Surry, Joseph Mawbey, Esq;—Suffex, James Ward, Esq;—Warwicksh. Edward Jordan, Esq;—Worc. Thomas Burch Savage, Esq;—Wilts, William Coles, Esq;—Yorksh. Henry Willoughby, Esq;—For South Wales: Brecon, Lewis Pryfe, Esq;—Carm. Griffith Jones, Esq;—Card. John Griffiths, Esq;—Glam. Thomas Lewis, Esq;—Pemb. John Allen, Esq;—Radnor, John Evans, Esq;—For North Wales: Anglesea, John Rowlands, Esq;—Carn. Robert Wynne, Esq;—Denb. John Lloyd, Esq;—Flint, Robert Parry, Esq;—Merion. Peter Price, Esq;—Montgom. Jenkin Parry, Esq;

A particular and true Account of the unfortunate Capt. WILLIAM DEATH, of the Terrible Privateer, which had 26 Carriage Guns, and 200 Men.

On the 23d of December she engaged the Grand Alexander, from St. Domingo, bound to Nantz, a ship of 400 tons, 22 guns, and 100 men, and, after a smart fight of two hours and a half, in which capt. Death's brother, and 16 of his men, were killed, he took her, and put 40

hands on board. On Dec. 28, in conveying his prize (which was very valuable to England, the Vengeance privateer, St. Maloes, 36 guns, and 360 men, bound down upon her, and retook the prize, then the Vengeance and the prize both attacked the Terrible, she being between them, and shot away her main-mast the first broadside; and after the most desperate and bloody engagement ever known (for one hour and a half, in which Monsieur Boundas, the French captain, his second and two thirds of his crew; capt. Death almost all his officers, and the major part of his crew, were all killed, to the amount of near 400 on both sides) the Terrible was taken and carried to St. Maloes in a shattered, frightful, and bloody condition, having no more than 26 of the crew left alive on board, 16 of whom had lost legs or arms, and the other 10 were most wounded.

[A subscription is set on foot for the support of the widow of this gallant officer and of the surviving seamen of his crew now prisoners in France.]

By a late court-martial at Plymouth the captain of the Sheerness was unanimously acquitted of avoiding coming to action thro' negligence, disaffection, or cowardice, the court being unanimously of opinion, that he fell under no part of the 10th, 12th, or 13th articles of war, and were likewise unanimously of opinion, that he was prevented from coming to action by the general opinion of his officers, conceiving the enemy a ship greatly superior to the Sheerness, and laying too much stress upon his orders in carrying his intelligence to admiral Knowles, by which means he had fallen under the 36th article, and for that reason should be reprimanded by the president. Notwithstanding his acquittal, the captain appeared much dissatisfied with this reprimand, and seemed conscious of having done his best. Lord Colvil was president, and the captains Hanway, Collins, Biron, Routh, and seven or eight more captains, composed the court.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.

A dreadful fire happened at Morton-Hampstead, in Devonshire, which spread so fast (most of the houses being thatched) that the inhabitants were terribly alarmed with

with the apprehension of the whole town being destroyed: But by the unwearied endeavours of the people in covering their houses with hides and other things, to prevent the flames catching the thatch, the fire was providentially extinguished, without more than six houses being entirely consumed.

SUNDAY, 30.

Adm. West sailed, with the Squadron of men of war under his command, to the westward.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1.

The companies of Stationers, Skinners, and Sadlers, gave 100l. each to the Marine Society, to fit out poor boys for the sea. Several other companies of this city, as the Drapers, Merchant-tailors, &c. had given each a like generous benefaction.

WEDNESDAY, 2.

Was held a general court of the South-Sea company, when his majesty was chosen governor of that company, John Bristow, Esq; sub-governor, and Lewis Way, Esq; deputy-governor.

FRIDAY, 4.

About one o'clock, a fire broke out at Mrs. Binfield's, milliner, near Racquet-Court in Fleet-Street, and burnt about an hour and an half, with great violence. Mrs. Binfield's house was entirely consumed, and an oilman's, Mr. Adams's, a mathematical instrument maker, and Mr. Rutter's house backwards, were much damaged. A porter, belonging to the Union Fire-office, brought down 30 lb. of gunpowder, out of the garret belonging to the oil-shop, while it was on fire.

By a proclamation, his majesty was pleased to prolong and extend, from the 10th instant to the 10th of next month inclusive, the bounties to seamen and landmen that shall enter themselves on board the royal navy, and likewise the pardon to such seamen as have deserted, and shall return into the service. (See p. 41.)

THURSDAY, 10.

At a court of common council, a scheme for the better preservation of the fishery of the river Thames was taken into consideration, and the court unanimously agreed, that a petition should be presented to parliament for a bill for that purpose. A petition from the company of scriveners was taken into consideration, praying the city to enable them to carry on the law-suit depending between the said company and the attorneys exercising the art and mystery of scriveners within this city; when the court ordered the sum of 200l. to the company, to enable them, for the present to carry on the said prosecution

February, 1757.

FRIDAY, 11.

Being the day appointed for a general fast, it was observed with the greatest shew of devotion in all parts of this city and suburbs, and the places of publick worship were remarkably full.

TUESDAY, 15.

His majesty went to the house of peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill for granting to his majesty a sum of money to be raised by way of lottery. To the bill for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters. To the bill for the more speedy and effectual recruiting his majesty's land forces and marines while on shore. To the bill to prohibit for a time limited the exportation of corn to the plantations. And to several other publick and private bills.

THURSDAY, 17.

The following message was delivered by the king to Mr. secretary Pitt, to be by him presented to the house of commons,

GEORGE R.

"It is always with reluctance that his majesty asks any extraordinary supply of his people; but as the united councils and formidable preparations of France, and her allies threaten, with the most alarming consequences, Europe in general; and as these most unjust and vindictive designs are particularly and immediately bent against his majesty's electoral dominions and those of his good ally the king of Prussia, his majesty confides in the experienced zeal and affection of his faithful commons, that they will cheerfully assist him in forming and maintaining an army of observation for the just and necessary defence and preservation thereof, and enable his majesty to fulfil his engagements with the king of Prussia, for the security of the empire, against the irruption of foreign armies, and for the support of the common cause."

Four independent companies of invalids are to be directly raised in Ireland.

The clerks in the offices of the secretaries of state, and of the admiralty, are, by his majesty's command, making copies or extracts of all intelligence received, from January 1, 1755, to August 1, 1756, concerning the equipment of a fleet at Toulon, or any other port, and of the march of troops to the sea coasts of France, and of the designs of the French on Minorca.

The clerks of the admiralty have also been ordered to prepare lists of all the ships of war that were ready for sea, with copies of the sailing orders sent to their commanders, from August 1, 1755, to April 30, 1756; and likewise a state and

condition of all the king's ships in the several ports of Great-Britain, when adm. Byng sailed, and the number of men mustered on board them; copies of all instructions given to adm. Byng, and of the letters received from him; an account of the disposition of his majesty's ships, from October 1, 1755, to April 6, 1756; an account of the number of men that were taken from other ships to make up the complement of adm. Byng's ships. Orders have likewise been sent to the war-office and the board of ordnance, to prepare copies of all orders given, from August 30, 1755, to April 30, 1756, to any officers belonging to the regiments at Minorca, to repair to that island; and an account of the number of effective men, and of the quantity of provisions, and military stores, in fort St. Philip, on April 8, 1756.

The lords of the admiralty have ordered several gentlemen, to take an exact survey of Dover harbour, in order to make it commodious for the reception of small ships of war, to clean in and refit, for cruising in the narrow seas betwixt France and England: They are likewise ordered to consider and make report to their lordships, what mould or harbour can be made for large shipping at Deal. A survey and plan of an artificial harbour near Deal town beach was projected by an officer of the board of ordnance, at the request of the late duke of Montagu, about nine years ago; which was approved of by the Deal pilots and masters of the Trinity-house, London; as promising greater advantage to Great-Britain, than Dunkirk ever was, or can be of, to France.

Cambridge, Jan. 21. The hon. Mr. Finch and the hon. Mr. Townshend having proposed, to give two prizes, of 15 guineas each, to two senior batchelors of arts, and the like to two middle batchelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin prose, which are to be read publicly by them on a day hereafter to be appointed. The vice-chancellor has given notice, that the subjects for this year are, for the senior batchelors, *Utrum liceat civi bono republica in partes divisa, neutri se adjungere*; for the middle batchelors, *Utrum in historias legentibus emendentur magis, an corrumpantur mores*.

Oxford, Feb. 12. Last Thursday morning, a most dreadful fire happened at the seat of Robert Needham, of Howberry, Esq; which almost destroyed the whole house, and all the furniture of value.

At Lamborne, in Berks, on the 24th of January, they had a prodigious flood,

occasioned by the sudden thaw and melting of the snow on the neighbouring hills, which came down in such a torrent, that the inhabitants of several houses (that stood most exposed, and which were afterwards washed down) with difficulty saved their lives: A malt-house was borne down, and three floors of malt entirely washed away: A carpenter had seven loads of timber, among which was one piece 55 feet long, carried by the current some hundred yards from the place where it lay: Mr. Hippeley's park pales were laid level with the ground, and other considerable damage done in the town and neighbourhood.

There lately happened the most remarkable flood known in the memory of man at Imber, in Wiltshire, occasioned by the melting of the snow, which entirely threw down two cottage-houses.

The gentlemen of Sunderland have raised a fund, by a voluntary subscription, for the relief of the wives, widows, children and indigent parents of such seamen, belonging to that port, as have entered or been impressed into his majesty's service since the commencement of the present war; whereby upwards of 350 families are comfortably subsisted, and will continue to be so, for five or six months, whilst the husbands, fathers or sons are bravely fighting, or have died, in defence of their king and country.

On the 15th of January, at Lostwithiel, a beautiful Cornish town, the top of the steeple was struck to the ground, the church windows shattered to pieces, the pews greatly damaged, and the organ entirely spoiled. Various are the opinions as to the cause, some attributing it to the shock of an earthquake, and others to lightning, as very large flashes succeeded each other instantaneously the night this misfortune happened. No part of the town besides received the least damage.

The Antigallican privateer has taken a second French East-India ship, of 1000 tons burthen, and carried her into Cadiz.

Edinburgh, Feb. 3. On the 18th ult. they had at Sanquhar a terrible storm of hail, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The lightning broke upon a large barn, a little way from the town, which it destroyed in an extraordinary manner, the walls being rent from top to bottom, the foundation stones of one of them tore out of the ground, and the whole contents reduced to ashes.

On the 13th of January, a spermaceti whale was cast ashore on the sands of Belhelvie, about six miles from Aberdeen.

deen. The length of this fish was 62 feet, 45 inches in circumference, and the breadth of hertail 16 feet: The under jaw measures in length nine feet and a half. They had a few days before at Aberdeen the most terrible storm of wind that has been known for many years: The storm began betwixt nine and ten at night, and continued with prodigious violence till about three in the morning, when it began to abate: Numbers of chimney tops were blown down, and most of the inhabitants, dreading to be buried in the ruins, forsook their houses, and retired either to the fields, or to such broad places in the town where they could remain in safety: The steeple of the town-house is so much bent to one side, that it is thought it cannot stand. In the morning there was a severe storm of hail, some of the stones being as large as hazle nuts.

Boston, Dec. 13. Capt. Bryant, from the bay of Honduras, informs us, that the Spaniards had demolished the fort we had built at the mouth of the river, and thrown the cannon (18 in number) into the sea: That they had fitted out a guarda costa of 12 guns, to take all vessels that had logwood on board, and that she had actually taken two vessels belonging to New-York.

New-York, Dec. 17. Letters from the bay of Honduras inform us, that, on the 13th of October, a craft arrived there from the Musketo shore, the skipper of which gave an account, that one capt. Garrison in a brig, and capt. Creamer in a sloop, were both taken a few days before, and carried into Port-Maho. The same skipper also reported, that a body of the Spaniards having landed at Bluefields, on the Musketo shore, were about erecting a fortification, when the Musketo Indians came upon them, and the Spaniards, apprehensive of being overpowered, beat a parley, which the Indians consented to; but while they were parlying, the Spaniards treacherously endeavoured to surround them, and cut them off: The Indians, armed with their lances, and seeing death before them, resolutely fell upon the Spaniards, cut two thirds of them to pieces, and took three of their principals prisoners, putting the others to flight. The Indians afterwards towed the three prisoners across Bluefield river at the sterns of their canoes, and then tied them to trees, and shot at them with their blunt arrows, gradually to put them to death.

Albany, Oct. 13. This day I received a letter from fort Edward, dated Oct. 12, which says, that 15 French deserters have come to Fort-William-Henry, who give

out that the French army is in a starving condition, and dying by hundreds.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated Nov. 19.

"Undoubtedly you have heard that all our operations against the enemy, for the season, are at an end; and that our forces are going into winter quarters, certain intelligence having been received, that the French general has ordered his forces into quarters some weeks ago, the weather beginning to grow very sharp. Our fort Edward is rendered extremely strong, in-somuch that the 500 men left in garrison there, are thought sufficient to keep off any number of men, the enemy can bring against it. Fort-William-Henry is also well formed, and left garrisoned with 500 men more; and such a communication is established between them, that, any attack made upon either, assistance from the other may be obtained in a trifle of time, and it is so ordered, that should the enemy come, they are sure of being engaged between two fires. We have heard of no late depredations of the enemy on our frontiers. General Johnson left this city a few days ago for the Onondago country. Lord Loudon is now here. We have a fine long range of barracks here, compleatly finished for the comfort of our soldiers."

Philadelphia, Nov. 25. Friday last his honour the governor, with the gentlemen that accompanied him, returned from Easton, having concluded a peace with the Delaware Indians that live on Susquehanna.

The number of christenings in Paris, during the last year, is 19,412; burials 20,021; marriages 4501; and foundling children 4273.

The French king is so well recovered of the wound given by Damien, the assassin (see p. 45.) that he has resumed the reins of government, which had been trusted in the hands of the dauphin, during his recess. It appears, that monster has been a servant in many houses in Paris, and turned out of every one of them for pilfering: His name is Robert Francis Damien; he was born in 1714, at Arras; in 1738, he was married, and has a daughter by this marriage, who is in the 19th year of her age. His brother, who is a servant to M. Aubin, councillor of the parliament, is taken into custody. His father is still living, and in the 85th year of his age: He has another brother settled at St. Omers, and a sister at Arras. These particulars were gathered from his wife and daughter, who are confined in the Conciergiere.

ciergerie. The process against him was begun at Versailles, and many persons (it is presumed by his evidence, drawn from him by his tortures) have been sent to the Bastille and other prisons. He was brought from Versailles to Paris on the 18th of Jan. at three in the morning, in a coach, under a strong guard, orders being previously issued, that no person should stand on the road, or look out at a door or window to see him pass, on pain of being fired at by the guards, who had orders for that purpose. On his arrival, he was carried to the Conciergerie, where he is guarded and watched with the utmost attention, several detachments of the French guards doing duty alternately there, and some of the subaltern officers of that corps being continually present with him. An iron bed was prepared in this prison for him, constructed in such a manner, that it might serve alternately as a bed, and an elbow-chair: He is bound to this bed by the legs and arms, and the middle of his body, with strong chains. On his being asked, whether he did not expect all kinds of tortures for the execrable act he undertook; he made answer, that he had sufficiently thought of it; but what pained him most was the boiling oil poured into the incisions made in his arms and legs. It is said, that he has endeavoured to destroy himself, but is deprived of all means of doing it. The next day after his being brought to Paris, the peers of France went to the parliament, to assist in the process against him. The torture by fire which he was put to, produced such ulcers in one of his legs, as to threaten a mortification. By the last advices from Paris we have accounts, that he attempted to bite off his tongue, on which they had drawn out all his teeth. His brother is dead in the Bastille. Under all his tortures, of different kinds, he has supported himself with amazing courage and resolution, and seems to be possessed by a mixture of libertinism and fanaticism, which actuate him, by turns, to strange extravagancies of language and gesture. His punishment, in all probability, will be severely exemplary, and, if we may credit our latest accounts, very speedy, after which no doubt, we shall be able to gratify our readers curiosity, with a fuller account of every thing relating to this desperate wretch.

Translation of the Letter from the Marshal Duke de Richlieu, with Voltaire's Letter to Admiral Byng, in which it was enclosed, both which were sent to the Court-

Martial at Portsmouth, at the Time of his Trial.

Aux delices pres de Geneve, Jan. 3, 1757.
S I R,

THOU' I am almost unknown to you, I think it is my duty to send you the copy of the letter which I have just received from the marshal duke of Richlieu: Honour, humanity, and equity, order me to convey it into your hands. This noble and unexpected testimony from one of the most candid, as well as the most generous of my countrymen, makes me presume your judges will do you the same justice.

I am with respect, Sir, &c.

VOLTAIRE,

To the Hon. J. Byng, Esq;

S I R,

I AM very sensibly concerned for admiral Byng; I do assure you, whatever I have seen or heard of him, does him honour. After having done all that man could reasonably expect from him, he ought not to be censured for suffering a defeat. When two commanders contend for victory, tho' both are equally men of honour, yet one must necessarily be worsted, and there is nothing against Mr. Byng but his being worsted, for his whole conduct was that of an able seaman, and is justly worthy of admiration. The strength of the two fleets was at least equal; the English had 13 ships, and we 12, much better equipped, and much cleaner. Fortune that presides over all battles, and especially those that are fought at sea, was more favourable to us than to our adversaries, by sending our balls into their ships with greater execution. I am persuaded, and it is the generally received opinion, that if the English had obstinately continued the engagement, their whole fleet would have been destroyed.

In short, there can be no higher act of injustice than what is now attempted against admiral Byng, and all men of honour, and all gentlemen of the army, are particularly interested in the event.

RICHIEU.

I received this letter from marshal duke de Richlieu, the 1st of January, 1757, in witness of which I have signed my name,

VOLTAIRE.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Jan. 27. **G**EORGE Knowles, of Brentwood, Esq; was married to Miss Anne Norton.

Oliver

1757. MARRIAGES and BIRTHS, DEATHS. 101

Oliver Coghill, Esq; to Miss Anne Hucks, of Bloomsbury.

31. Mr. Woolley, to Miss Judith Clive, sister to the brave col. Clive, governor of St. David's fort, in the East-Indies.

Feb. 3. Right Hon. lord visc. Gage, to Miss Gideon, second daughter of Sampson Gideon, of Belvidere, in Kent, Esq;

Geo. Crafter, Esq; to Miss Sharpe, of Lincoln's-Inn Fields, with a fortune of 30,000l.

17. Andrew Pope, of Bristol, Esq; to Miss Coningham.

Hewar Exburgh, of Emneth, in Norfolk, Esq; to Miss Haseldin.

18. Richard Charlton, Esq; to Miss Radcliffe.

22. Montague Grover, Esq; to Miss Moody.

Jan. 31. Lady Charlotte Maddan, was delivered of a daughter.

Lady of Henry Compton, Esq; of a son.

Feb. 4. Countess of Dartmouth, of a son.

9. Lady of Arthur Onslow, jun. Esq; of a son.

14. Lady of Edward Deering, Esq; of a son.

17. Lady Cranstoun, of a son.

18. The lady of the primate of Ireland, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Jan. 20. **R**EV. Mr. Robert Keith, at Bonny-haugh, near Edinburgh, who was preceptor to the late earl of Marischal, and his brother, the famous field-marshal James Keith.

Isabel Darling, of Newcastle upon Tyne, aged 111, who has left a daughter aged 88.

The learned Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, Edinburgh.

23. The wife of capt. Rodney, a daughter of the late Hon. Cha. Compton.

James Potter, of Warwickshire, Esq; Bath.

William Anderson, of Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, Esq;

29. John Stokes, of Eye, in Suffolk, aged above 100 years.

Hon. Mr. Arundel, only son and heir lord Arundel, of Wardour.

Capt. Edw. Spragge, of Greenwich, son of the brave admiral, Sir Edw. Spragge, killed in the last Dutch war.

31. Mr. John Hildyard, an eminent bookseller at York.

Thos. Barrett, of Lee, in Kent, Esq;

Feb. 1. John Bromfield, of Gerrard's, Esq; aged 80.

John Polhill, Esq; son of Charles Polhill, Esq; a commissioner of the Excise.

William Sharpley, of Knockall, in

the county of Roscommon, in Ireland, aged 138 years. He worked at lath-making till within six weeks of his death.

5. Right Hon. Horatio Walpole, lord Walpole, of Woolterton, in Norfolk, a teller of the Exchequer, auditor general of the plantations, a lord of the privy council, and F. R. S. brother to the late Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford. He is succeeded, in title and estate, by his eldest son, Horatio, now lord Walpole.

6. John Effingham, an old soldier, near Penryn, in Cornwall, aged 104.

9. Clement Dorrington, of Devonshire, Esq;

10. Hon. capt. William Montague, brother to the earl of Sandwich.

11. Mr. Robert Mohun, an eminent linen-draper in Cheapside, and a common-council man of the ward of Farringdon within.

12. Rev. Dr. John Clarke, dean of Sarum, and prebendary of Norwich; younger brother to the late celebrated Dr. Samuel Clarke, of St. James's Westminster, aged 70.

Rev. Dr. Reeve, archdeacon of Huntingdon.

13. Mr. Richard Clements, an eminent bookseller at Oxford.

Matthew Bacon, of the Temple, Esq; counsellor at law.

14. Thomas Bettsworth, of the Inner-Temple, Esq;

James Wallis, of Great Ormond-street, Esq;

Joseph Musgrave, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Esq;

Major general Edward Richbell, colonel of a regiment of foot.

16. Dr. Schaw, an eminent physician, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

Charles French, Esq; at Port-Royal, in Jamaica.

Dr. Theophilus Metcalfe, an eminent physician at Oxford.

Charles Fanshaw, Esq; a halfpay rear-admiral.

John Fenwick, of Burrow-hall, in Lancashire, Esq;

20. Thomas Beckford, Esq; uncle to the alderman.

The lady of Sir Lodowick Grant, Bart.

Peter Deschamps, of Mark-lane, Esq;

21. The relict of the late governor Matthew.

23. George Payne, of New Palace-yard, Esq;

At Paris, Jan. 9. Mr. Bernard le Bouges de Fontenelle, dean of the French academy, aged 99 years, 11 months, and 12 days. He was fellow of the Royal Society.

Society of London, and of the Royal Academy at Berlin, and justly celebrated for his elegant writings.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Mr. Jonathan Yeates, was presented to the vicarage and parish church of Boulderby, in Bucks.—Samuel Knight, M. A. to the rectory of Stanwick, in Northamptonshire.—David Williams, M. A. to the rectory of Oferton, in Glamorganshire.—Hon. Mr. Sherrard, to a canonry of Salisbury.—Mr. Cumberland, to the vicarage of Fulham.—Mr. Samuel Rolt, jun. to the rectory of Croxtowe, in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Tho. Dyer, to the vicarage of Adsome, in Norfolk.—John Rogers, B. A. to the vicarage and parish church of Binscome, in Nottinghamshire.—John Davidson, B. A. to the rectory of Windley, in Lincolnshire.—Thomas Dickins, M. A. to the vicarage of Halstone, in Warwickshire.—Charles Musgrave, M. A. was elected provost of Oriel college, Oxford, in the room of Dr. Hodges, deceased.—Mr. Oram, to the rectory of Northwold, in Norfolk.—Dr. Green, to the deanery of Salisbury.—Mr. Lawson, to the living of Throwley, in Kent.—Mr. Bostock, to a canonry of Windsor.—Mr. Lyttleton, to the vicarage of Yelton, in Devonshire.

A dispensation passed the seals, to enable John Pitman, M. A. to hold the rectory of Poltimore, with the rectory of Ellington, in Devonshire.—To enable William Delves, M. A. to hold the vicarage of Frank, with the rectory of Walden, in Suffex.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

ST. James's, Feb. 11. The king has appointed Thomas Pownall, Esq; (lieutenant-governor of the province of New-Jersey) to be governor of his majesty's province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, in the room of William Shirley, Esq;

Whitehall, Feb. 15. His majesty has been pleased to constitute and appoint col. Sir Rich. Lyttelton, knight of the Bath, lieut. col. Alexander Dury, col. Francis Leighton, col. Hedworth Lambton, col. lord Robert Manners, col. John Mostyn, col. Edward Pole, col. John Waldegrave, col. Peregrine Thomas Hopson, and col. Edward Cornwallis, to be majors general of his majesty's forces.

From the rest of the PAPERS.

Other promotions in the army. Second troop of horse-guards, Richard Bowles,

exempt and capt. Samuel Pocock, brig. and lieut. Rupert Clarke, sub-brig. and cornet.—Herbert's dragoon guards. Thomas Brudenell, lieut. Edward Brudenell, cornet.—Hawley's dragoons. Sir W. Mansell, Bart. cornet.—Campbell's dragoons. John Cambell, cornet.—Howard's foot. John Barford, capt.—York's foot. Robert Edmeston, lieut. Charles Mortimer, ensign.—Skelton's foot. John Vaniel, ensign.—Cornwallis's foot. — Cleland, lieut. — Wedderburn, John Tate, ensigns. Anstruther's foot. William Kerr, ensign.—Loudoun's foot. Thomas Dundass, ensign.—Lord Cha. Hay's foot. Charles Harvey, capt. John Gore, capt. lieut.—Stuart's foot. John Meillon, John M'Minn, Syngé Wareham, ensigns. William Stephenson. quar. master. Thomas Gilbert, adj.—Independent company at Sheerness. — M'Glashon, lieut. — Lord Robert Manners's foot. Gervas Remington, major.—Promotions in the second troop of horse-guards, commanded by lord Cadogan, occasioned by the resignation of lieut. col. Henry Gore, viz. Benjamin Carpenter, lieut. col. Francis Demaratte, cornet and first major. Lewis Charles Montolieu, guidon and second major. Richard Bowles, exempt and capt. Samuel Pocock, brig. and lieut. Rupert Clarke, sub-brig. and cornet.—Stephen Comyn, Esq; appointed steward to the dean and chapter's court of St. Paul's, in the room of the Hon. John Talbot, deceased. — William Cochrane, Esq; judge advocate for Scotland.

B—KR—TS.

ISAAC Whitelock, of Cable-street, Middlesex, salesman.
Joseph Joyce, of Denmark-street, gold chain maker.
William Lake, of Newcastle upon Tyne, attorney.
William Hepworth, of Brentwood, innholder.
James Watson, of Watling-street, merchant.
Robert Scott, of Twickenham, surgeon.
James Callenon, of Birmingham, chapman.
John Battison, of St. Bride's, hatter.
Henry Aldwin, jun. and James Ouvry, jun. of the Tower liberty, weavers.
Jos. Boyden, of Fetter-lane, stationer.
Richardson Gale, of Fenchurch-street, victualler.
Thomas Bingley, of Chester, grocer.
Wm. Sharp, of St. Luke's, Middlesex, stable-keeper.
Thomas Butler, of Clerkenwell, coffee-man.
Roger Price and John Bates, of Westminster, linen draper.

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Ditto at Sight	—	36 3
Rotterdam	—	36 5
Antwerp	—	No Price.
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Paris 1 Day's Date	—	30 5-16ths.
Ditto, 2 Ufance	—	30 3-16ths.
Bourdeaux, ditto	—	30
Cadiz	—	37 7-8ths.

Mad

Madrid	—	—	37 7-8ths.
Bilboa	—	—	37 7-11ths.
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The MONTHLY CATALOGUE,
for January and February, 1757.
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70. The History of the Royal Society. By T. Birch, D. D. Vols. III. and IV. 4to. Millar. (See p. 77.)
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